THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 359

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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" " " per week : : : : : 25
To news-dealers, per family : : : : 8 00
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

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☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us new subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : : 4 00
Invariably in advance.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September, ... 1866.
1 Khesvan, 9th October, ... "
1 Chisleu, 8th November, ... "
1 Tebeth, 8th December, ... "
1 Schebat, 7th January, ... 1867.
1 Adar, 6th February, ... "
1 Veadar, 8th March, ... "
1 Nisan, 6th April, ... "
1 Jiar, 6th May, ... "
1 Sivan, 4th June, ... "
1 Thamuz, 4th July, ... "
1 Ab, 2d August, ... "
1 Elul, 1st September, ... "

Ash Wednesday, 6th March, ... 1867.
Maundau Thursday, 18th April, ... "
Good Friday, 19th April, ... "
Easter Sunday, 21st April, ... "
Ascension, 30th May, ... "
Pentecost, 9th June, ... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ..... jal2 mh1 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 186. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Foster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Dunbar, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. Wm. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ashlie, W. M.; C. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—234 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

FENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, as H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, as H. P.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

234 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.·.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellen, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASTILIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.·.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Circle, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Tyndr, 32d, Rec.·.

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"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,

541-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done.

mar3

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Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

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SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

216 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PAPER,

No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

PAGE & CO.,

No. 189 Poplar Street,

KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A COMPLETE assortment of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES,

ALL ORDERS

Promptly Filled and Delivered

In any part of the City WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

☞ Satisfaction given, or Goods will be received back again WITHOUT CHARGE.

GIVE US A CALL.

A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of that month we will be ready to receive goods on store.

The sheds will be divided into fire proof compartments by brick walls, and covered with tin. Those who have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have patronized us do so the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

We design establishing a Cotton Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an adjacent lot, which will be ready by the 1st of October or sooner. The proximity of our establishment to the river renders the handling of cotton so convenient that we can transfer cotton for shipment by river free of drayage. The advantage of the position is equal to one drayage on all cotton sent for compressment from other warehouses, while on all cotton in our warehouse for compressment there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our shed to the Compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays

jy30 J. R. CHRISTIAN & CO.

J. M. GOODBAR, Late of Brunsford, Goodbar & Co. | J. R. S. GILLILAND, Late with Shotwell, Nance & Co.

COODBAR & CILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main St., (Webster Block),

Between Adams and Washington,

se3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

EUREKA AND PRATT'S

SOUTHERN MADE

COTTON GIN.

THE EUREKA GIN separates hulls, bolls and sticks from the seed cotton, and will pay for itself in one crop of 50 bales. PRATT'S "GIN cures all its puffing little evils," and like wine, not forgotten by those who have tried it. Gins repaired by a skilful ultimo-right. Whole factory was burned by the Yankees which is the reason for the Confederate service.

Gin Bands, Guns and Leather, furnished at factory prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. PRUEHEART,
Care of Farrington & Howell,
au20 Agent for Daniel Pratt

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, J. FIES, J. SARTORIUS, } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. A. POPE

EYE AND EAR SURGEON, will resume his practice in Memphis, where he will remain until the 1st November.

Office in Bethel Block, corner South Court and Main streets. Office hours from 9 to 2 o'clock. se21 1m

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Beal street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been *PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.*

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 233 Main Street.

CLAY BUILDING.

ap6 dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

ED. PICKETT, JR. W. MESSICK

MESSICK & PICKETT,

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE:

No. 317 Second Street, near corner of Monroe.

se19 1m

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. | ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. | PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 1f

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss, Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec5 1y

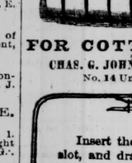
SELF-FASTENING

WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE

FOR COTTON BALES.

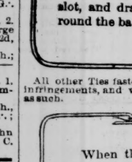
CHAS. G. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'r,

No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.



Insert the hoop in the slot, and draw it tight around the bale.

All other Ties fastening by this method are Infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.



When the lever of the press is raised the tie will fasten itself by the outward pressure of the bale.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for branches

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie, on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

D. H. DAVIS & CO., Commission Merchants. Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner possible, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The fine of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpractised ear and the most cultivated.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and the instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep6 d&wly

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned has this day associated with him in the Cotton Brokerage and Commission business, at No. 304 Front Row, under the firm name and style of N. CORONNA & CO., and will continue as heretofore to pay strict attention to all business in that line entrusted to our care.

se18 1w N. CORONNA.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Frank Pfannenschmidt and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 57, part 2, page 368 and following, I will, on Saturday, the 28th september, 1867, in front of the Court-house door of the County of Memphis, in Memphis, Tennessee, on Second street, between Union and Gayoso streets, between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of said day, proceed to sell, at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis and designated on the plat of said city as part of lot No. 371, to-wit: Beginning at the north-at corner of a lot on the south side of Jefferson street from an alley running through 25 feet westwardly from the intersection of Jefferson and Third streets; thence eastwardly with said Jefferson street 25 feet; thence at right angles with the west side of Third street one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet to an alley; thence westwardly with the north side of said alley one hundred and seventy-eight feet six inches to the west side of another alley; thence northwardly with the east side of said alley forty-seven feet to the south boundary line of said Cromwell's lot; thence eastwardly with said Cromwell's south boundary line one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet to the west side of said alley one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches to the south boundary line of said Cromwell's lot; thence northwardly with said Cromwell's south boundary line one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet to the west side of said alley; thence northwardly with the east side of said alley thirty-six feet to the south boundary line of said Cromwell's lot; thence eastwardly with said Cromwell's south boundary line 25 feet to the point of beginning.

The title to said property is believed to be perfect, and the equity of redemption is waived, but I convey as trustee only.

au26 td THOMAS LEECH, Trustee.

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner possible, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

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They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and the instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep6 d&wly

W. C. BUTLAND, Of Decatur Co., Miss. | W. M. GAY, Memphis.

TAYLOR, GAY & BUTLAND,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 304 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mosby & Hurd's Block.

☞ Strict attention to the Sale and Storage of COTTON. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging and Iron Ties and other Plantation Supplies furnished at lowest cash prices. se19 3m

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM A LECTURE OF THE SCOTTISH RITE.

Thus it is that through the long years and even ages, the silent influences work among the people, and prepare for the great crisis that, coming unexpectedly, changes the fate of an Empire in an instant. A single battle frees Lombardy; a small Italian Kingdom becomes a great Power in a day; and Italian Grand Dukes, expunged by their people, sink at once out of sight, the world looking on without care or commiseration.

It is useless to clamour against IGNORANCE, SUPERSTITION and TYRANNY, in our Lodges, and repeat the cry of "LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY!" and no more. To widen too much the circle of our exertions, is to invite our Initiates to do nothing; because we urge them to what they feel to be impracticable. The object of Masonry is, on the contrary, to effect some *practical* good, within the limits of that circle, however narrow, in which its influences may be felt. It neither conceals an assault upon religion under its enmity to superstition, nor a hostility to order and good government under its opposition to Tyranny. We must take care not to make our objects either odious and unwelcome, or unreal and chimerical. The problem whether this or the other form of government be preferable, is not yet solved. It is by no means certain that a republican government can be permanent; the experiment of selecting rulers, legislators and magistrates by popular vote, is not as yet successful; and it is not sure that to commit the varied powers of government habitually to the most incompetent and unfit hands, is the best mode to perpetuate the national existence. It *may* be that it is as much a law of God for nations of men to be governed by a single will as it is for the bees to have one Queen. Masonry in Europe has been the propagator of republicanism; yet Solomon, the first Grand Master, was a King.

Men and nations will not *be* free, until they are *fitted* to be so; and the form of government of each must be the expression of its fixed habits of thought and opinion. A great living example of Freedom, in the calm, silent dignity of its strength and peace, governing itself by means of its best and wisest, will be, *whenever such an one exists*, the mightiest antagonist of Despotism and arbitrary Power: and their best ally is a Republic, governing or *misgoverning* itself by its smallest intellects, and at last plunged into dissension and civil war by incapacity and folly.

Where it is needed, Masonry labors to set limits to arbitrary Power; elsewhere, it may be equally its duty to maintain order in institutions and ideas, and to set limits to excesses in another direction, for THE PEOPLE too may play the Tyrant, and crush out individual independence of thought and opinion, as ruthlessly as ever an Emperor did; and a republic may so conduct itself, as to disgust other nations with liberty itself, and make them proud of their own fetters. There is a Despotism even in republics: and it is even where men have been most free, and have least felt the weight of Government, where universal suffrage prevails, and that bastard equality that brings all men *down* to one common level, and that the people, in dangerous emergencies, are most ready to submit to military despotism, and tamely allow the sword to dethrone the laws, and the minions of illegitimate Power to usurp the function of the law-maker and the judiciary. When a great danger impends, such a people ever hastens to become the slave of a single will. History is ever repeating itself; and human nature remains the same through all the ages.

HYMN.

The buried wheat must seem to die,
Long, rotting, in the earth to lie,
Before the new blossom can be
The type of Immortality.

Within its close and silent cell
The dead worm must in darkness dwell,
Before the new-born moth can be
The type of Immortality.

So this poor body, formed from dust,
To earth's cold bosom we entrust,
Nor idly grieve, and weep in vain,
Since all the dead shall live again.

Ashes to ashes, earth to earth,
And dust to dust,—but death is birth,—
Birth to a better, higher life
Than Earth's poor hour of care and strife.

Vestiges of Masonry Among the Indians—No. 2.

Among the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and other Southern Indian tribes, there has existed from time immemorial a secret fraternity of sworn friends, having signs, tokens and words known only to themselves, and confined to the male population. Their form of initiation is said to be simple, but their obligations to each other are held to be of the most solemn and binding nature through life. If one of the fraternity is in danger or trouble, his claim for the protection or aid of his brethren is not to be disregarded; and if at any time flight from enemies becomes necessary, he is at liberty to mount the horse of a Brother and flee from his persecutors. I am informed by many intelligent Indian Freemasons that there is enough in the ceremonies and obligations of this fraternity to justify the conclusion that it had a genuine Masonic origin, though at what period it is impossible to determine; perhaps centuries before this continent was known to the Anglo Saxon race.

An instance is related to me by Judge Field, of the Cherokee nation, wherein a party of United States commissioners, sent to treat with the Seminoles, in Florida, early in the present century, when, surrounded by enraged savages and about to be put to death, were saved by a half breed attached to the commission, who gave the mystic sign of the fraternity, which in a moment turned the fury of the savages into the warmest demonstrations of friendship. The grand hailing sign of this fraternity, if not derived originally from genuine Masonry, answered every purpose in saving the lives of this band of white men, and who can say that it had not a true Masonic origin.

Another peculiar and striking feature in this Indian fraternity is found in the fact that, in starting out upon the hunt or the war path, the Indians form in groups of *three, five,* and *seven*, who, on such occasions, adhere one to another even to the death. These mystic numbers, three, five, and seven, are significant to Masons, and their existence among this Indian fraternity cannot be supposed to be the result of mere accident, for they are traditional numbers, and are adhered to with the most scrupulous fidelity. If this custom is not a vestige of freemasonry the coincidence is at least somewhat remarkable, and it reminds us of the sworn friendship between Jonathan and David, anterior to the time Freemasonry assumed form under the Jewish fathers.

Pertinent to this point, though I do not propose to discuss the subject at length, is the fact, that among our American Indians generally there exists strong evidence of their Hebrew origin, which, if true, furnishes almost incontestible proof that their ancestors who first populated this continent brought with them ancient Freemasonry, and is another proof of the great antiquity of our valuable institution. This point has received a large share of the attention of Adair and others who have written on the subject, and the evidences of this origin may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Their division of time.
2. Their worship of our Great Spirit.
3. Their belief in ministering angels.
4. Their prophets and priests.
5. Their festivals, fasts and religious rites.
6. Their ablutions and anointings.
7. Their laws upon uncleanliness.
8. Their marriages, divorces, and punishment for adultery.
9. Their cities of refuge.
10. Their purifications before going to war.
11. Their methods of curing the sick.
12. Their mode of burying the dead.
13. Their custom of raising a family to a deceased brother.
14. Their monuments for the dead.
15. Their adoption of names from circumstances, times, etc.

These, and many other customs of the Indian which might be mentioned, though, perhaps, not all of them practiced by any single tribe, are very strong if not absolute proofs of their Hebrew origin, and I am informed that these evidences exist in a still higher degree among the Comanches, the Kiowas, and other southwestern tribes. I cannot learn, however, that circumcision has ever been practiced among the American Indians. If that religious rite ever was practiced by them, all tradition of it seems to have been lost.

Upon the stones found in the ruins of temples built ages before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, are found sculptured skulls and cross-bones, altars, key-stones, silent but conclusive proofs that the people in whose day those imperishable emblems of Freemasonry were cut upon the rock, possessed and cultivated an order akin to our order, if not the veritable order itself.

Grand Master Bromwell, of Illinois, states that he has seen a square, level, trestle-board, and other lodge furniture made from stone, and taken from an ancient mound in the state of Indiana. Whence came these emblems of Freemasonry; by whom were they wrought, and by whom used?

In pursuing these investigations the writer will probably have occasion to refer to this subject again, as it is very intimately connected with the main subject under consideration, and it may, perhaps, be the key which will unlock the mystery surrounding the vestiges of Freemasonry which exist among our American Indians.

The Point within the Circle and Parallel Lines.

BY THE GRAND HIGH PRIEST OF CONNECTICUT.

The account of this emblem given in the Monitors is wholly unsatisfactory, and inconsistent with the general teaching of Masonry.

It is suggestive of many perplexing questions, not the least of which are: Did it exist as an essential element of every "regular and well governed Lodge" prior to the time of the Holy Saints John, and, if so, what was the explanation given by our ancient Brethren?

If introduced subsequent to their time, how can it be said to be an *essential* or *requisite* of every regular Lodge? Were not the Lodges before their day regular? Did not they possess all the necessary elements of a regular Lodge?

If so, was not any *addition* to those ancient essential elements an *innovation* upon the body of Masonry? Again, how could Jewish Masons have dedicated Lodges to the Holy Saints John? as now explained, does it not give a *Christian* interpretation to Masonry, and thereby destroy its boast and pride, *universality?*

In my judgment this symbol *always existed* in Masonry, and it was thus explained by our ancient Brethren:

"The circle is the astronomical sign of the sun, the source of physical light; the point is the focus of light, the central intelligence of the universe; the object of the Mason's search."

As man was made in the image of God, the point also represents the "individual Brother."

The two parallel lines represent the summer and winter solstices, where, as the word indicates, the sun stops or stands still. The first occurs June 21st; the second December 21st.

They symbolically represent *the true lines of moral rectitude.*

It will be observed that the period between the 24th day of December 24th embraces the time of the implanted seed, early manhood, the seed time of Masonry, and the time of the ripening of manhood and the gathering in or harvest of old age. The whole symbol, therefore, is to teach us that while a Brother, from early youth to old age, will be as regular in his conduct as the sun is in his course, on neither side transgressing the true lines of moral rectitude, it is impossible that he should materially err.

The Apothegems of Odin.

Among those "wise saws" contained in the "Havamal," or "Sublime Discourse" of Odin, the King Solomon of Northern Europe, we quote the following from translations by Mallet and Wheaton:

"Riches pass away in the twinkling of an eye; the most inconstant of friends are they."

"Flocks and herds perish, friends and relations die; but one thing I know which never perishes, *the fame of the good man.*"

"Mock not the stranger guest, for thou knowest not whom he may be."

"Ill-fated is the guest *ever* than *long.* When a man lights a fire, death is with him before it is extinguished."

"There is no malady so cruel as *discontent with your fate.*"

THAMES SCENERY—A STUDY OF LANDSCAPE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* draws this charming picture of the Thames river scenery:

"And yet there is not wanting a certain grace, and a very delicate grace, about this domestic river. Mr. Tennyson has given the essence of it in a verse of the 'Palace of Art.' Amongst the various pictures, 'fit for every mood of mind,' with which the palace was stored, one was—

"..... an English home—gray twilight pour'd
On dewy pastures, dewy trees,
Softer than sleep—all things in order stored,
A haunt of ancient Peace."

"That picture might certainly have been painted on a hundred reaches of the Thames. The gently flowing river between rounded hills, covered with soft banks of foliage, and through rich green meadows, breathes the quiet influence indicated by the words, 'softer than sleep,' and speaks audibly of the undisturbed years of peace. It gives the very essence of quiet English scenery, where it is free from the look of meanness which is sometimes produced by the small enclosures, diminutive proportions and gentle slopes of common-place English country. To appreciate its power one should stand, on a summer evening, somewhere under the woods of Cliveden, or near Hurley lock or the Henley meadows. It is as well that there should be a lasher near, that the rush of the water may suggest the delicious coolness of a header into the soda-water-like bubbles below, yet without the noise and fury of a genuine waterfall; there should be a great bed of gorgeous water lillies, with flat comfortable leaves lying lazily on the surface, and the big flowers 'pillowing their chins,' as the sun does, according to Milton, upon the smooth deep water, and the roots anchored safely in the ooze several feet below; an old rusty lock or campsteading, and a mellow, red-brick cottage half covered with trees should be reflected in the water; and there should certainly be one of our punt fishers watching an indolent float. If a boat comes by it should not be manned by young gentlemen training for a race, though they, too, are suitable in some of the livelier reaches; but, if possible, a good, steady family tub, with a fat gentleman steering and his daughters making belles to row and watching the drip of the water from the oars. Then, if you would visit fair Thames aright, light your pipe and lie down on the grass and think about nothing, and hours returning soothe sweet, or sweet, or smiling affirm, that you have enjoyed yourself calmly but thoroughly. To restless minds, who must have something to play with, a fishing rod, or even an oar, may be recommended; but they must remember, to paraphrase an old proverb, that it is a scene in which it is better to steer than to row, better to lie in the bottom of the boat than to steer, and better to float idly than to be propelled by any means known to science."

Music in the Family.

I once stopped at a German settlement of no great size, where I was invited to hear some music at the house of a mechanic. Here a small company performed, vocally and instrumentally, almost the whole of Haydn's creation. The master of the house, a blacksmith, more than sixty years of age, took the first violin; his aged wife, in spectacles, gave us a vocal part; the eldest son, a joiner, from a neighboring village, sat down at the little piano-forte, on which, after tuning it, he executed with great skill the whole accompaniment; several young men and women filled the remainder of the score. A boy, five years of age, was pointed out to me as beginning to play on the violin. Upon inquiry I found that there not a house in town without a piano-forte, or some keyed instrument. The evening's entertainment has often occurred to me as illustrating the happy influence of music upon domestic life and social habits. If you would have young people love home, induce them to cultivate music. It will beguile many a winter night, which might otherwise be worse than wasted. Few pleasures are cheaper or more innocent, or within the home circle. Almost all foreigners are proficients. A few years ago, a party of emigrants encamped for the night on a small eminence, about half a mile from my residence. About sunset we were surprised by the most delightful sounds, wafted across the valley by these sojourners. It appeared to be their evening hymn, accompanied with horns. The effect was indescribable.—*Rev. Mr. Todd.*

"This Hand Never Struck Me."

We recently heard the following touching incident: A little boy had died. His body was laid out in a darkened, retired room, waiting to be laid away in the cold, lone grave. His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in to look at the sweet face of the precious sleeper, for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing on the face of one so beloved and cherished, the little girl asked to shake his hand. The mother at first did not think it best, but the child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it; she took the cold, bloodless hand of her sleeping boy and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to the mother through the tears of affliction and love, and said: "Mother, this hand never struck me"!

What could have been more touching and lovely?—*Petersburg (Va.) Index.*

—Garibaldi has issued an address declaring that the time has now come for overthrowing the tyranny of the pope. King Victor Emanuel has issued a proclamation forbidding any Italians to engage in the movement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Harps are used in London churches.

—The Fort Smith, Arkansas, *New Era* is enlarged and improved.

—A man swam across Niagara river above the suspension bridge, on Sunday.

—South Carolina malcontents still emigrate to Honduras.

—An island is forming in the reach of the Mississippi river above Natchez.

—Brazil anticipates this year the largest harvest of coffee ever gathered.

—Trousers this fall are to be as tight as possible, and with a very broad stripe. A neat thing.

—Troops have been dispatched from France to Rome.

—Ericsson has built for the Swedish government a "man-monitor," to be worked by man power.

—The finding of dead bodies of infants in Brooklyn, New York, is becoming of almost daily occurrence.

—A raft passed Winona, Minnesota, on the 19th, which contained 1,100,000 feet of lumber, contained in 130 cribs.

—The cranberry crop of Jackson county, Wisconsin, which has begun to come in, is estimated at 5000 bushels.

—The cotton crop in West Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, is reported to be an average yield.

—Packing ale in flour barrels is the latest unsuccessful dodge at Boston to elude the vigilance of the constabulary seizure.

—Some one has given currency to the startling statement that Havana cigars are made of potato leaves.

—The New York Central railroad leads off in the very important reform of excluding peddlers from the cars.

—The Cuban cable company received two thousand dollars the first day the cable was open to the public.

—The Rock Island and St. Louis railroad has been put under contract for its whole length.

—The streets of Des Moines, Iowa, are black with grasshoppers.

—The Harpers are soon to publish a weekly fashion paper on a very extensive scale.

—The cotton worm has made its appearance in the eastern part of North Carolina.

—In the South German states are now free to join the North German confederation, and thus make Germany one nation.

—The Prussian diet, which was dissolved yesterday, will meet again in November, when the new states will be represented.

—The total amount of tea exported from China this season to the 29th of August is 60,000,000 pounds.

—Rates of freight from St. Louis to Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans have advanced.

—Senator Wade and Representative Spalding, of Ohio, announce themselves in favor of a continuous session of congress from the day of its meeting until the fourth of March, 1869.

—It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire number of soldiers and prisoners at the Dry Tortugas have died by yellow fever.

—The Savannah papers mention the shipments of four crates of new sheaf rice from that port to New York. This is the first export north of the new rice crop.

—John B. Gough has on his estate at West Bowlston, Mass., over 2000 of the feathered tribe, consisting of turkeys, hens, ducks, pigeons and geese.

—Those sections of North Carolina noted for unionism during the war are utterly opposed to negro supremacy as the radicals will discover at the next election.

—Tom P. Ochiltree writes a letter from the Langham hotel, London, in which he poetically refers to Texas as the "husbandman's paradise, and shepherd's elysian field."

—The monthly sale of Scranton coal took place at New York yesterday; 76,000 tons sold at $3 55@4 75 per ton. Stone coal $4 55@4 75. Steamboat coal $3 75@3 87½.

—Under the amnesty, and according to the census of 1860, the vote in Texas would be as follows: Whites, 109,625; blacks, 38,152; giving a total white majority of 71,473.

—Westerly, R. I., has furnished sixty-five sea captains, of whom twenty-eight were Pendletons, and other prevailing names are Barber, Barnes, Babcock, Burdick, Bliven, Dunbar, Hazard, Hall, Nash, Saunders, etc.

—Congratulations have been exchanged between the governor-general of Cuba and the governor elect of California on the establishment of telegraphic communication between California and Cuba.

—Garibaldi, when arrested, was conveyed to the fortress of Alexander. The arms and other munitions of war designed for his troops have been seized. The Italian government is determined to prevent an invasion of the Papal territory.

—Postage stamps are a comparatively recent invention, but they have gone into universal use in most enormous quantities. England uses 850,000,000 postage stamps annually; France, 450,000,000, and the United States, 350,000,000.

—Some miscreant attempted to wreck a train on the Bellfontaine road, near Fortville, Indiana, last Friday night, by loosening the rails. The eastern bound express passed over the gap in safety, but the engineer, having discovered something wrong, stopped the train and caused the mischief to be repaired.

—A wretch in Philadelphia, the other day, employed several girls who owned sewing machines, to come to his establishment on Chestnut street, the next day to work. Early the next morning he sent a team around for the machines, and when, subsequently, the girls went to the place indicated, they could hear of no such man and get no trace of their machines.

PERSONAL.

The late Abraham Lincoln's coach is offered for sale in New York.

Garibaldi was arrested by the Italian government while crossing the frontier of Rome.

The remains of Sir Frederick Bruce were sent home in the steamship China.

Fernando Wood will be a candidate for the mayoralty of New York—and will probably be elected.

Dr. Marcus O. Porter, of Cornwall, Vt., late senator, died on the 17th, aged sixty years.

Brig. Gen. Dan. McCoy has established himself at Thomson, Carroll county, Ill., as one of the editors of the Thomson *Courier.*

The salary of J. W. Simonton, New York agent of the associated press, has been raised from $2500 to $5000 a year.

The wife of Mr. Lee, the gentleman who drew the Chicago opera house, died last Friday, at Prairie de Rocher, Ill.

George Welling, late colonel of the fourth Kentucky cavalry, died in New Orleans, of yellow fever, Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Thomas H. Ford, ex-lieutenant governor of Ohio, is said to have the inside track for the Ecuador mission, vice Coggeshall, deceased.

Wm. H. Bartlett, associate justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, died yesterday, at Concord, of consumption, aged forty.

Brougham makes speeches in Boston when the scene shifters are delayed, and keeps the audience happy.

Maurice Strakosch writes that America will go wild over the beauties of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Patti has won increased distinction.

Gen. Beauregard has written a letter in which he says the country is drifting into a military despotism.

—C. F. Huntsman, for several years connected with the Milwaukee *News*, has gone to La Crosse, to take a position on the editorial staff of Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat.*

Gen. Grant's father spoke at a democratic meeting, on the 20th, favoring the election of Gen. Cox for congress.

Arrangements are being made in Toronto to provide a residence in that city for ex-President Davis.

Charles Fairfax, Jr., a native of Ohio, and for some months past of the editorial corps of the New Orleans *Times*, died in that city on Friday last of yellow fever.

The *Journal* says Napoleon wants an eleven-year old Salzburg princess for his son's bride. She must be a drowsy little belle to take a Nap!

Saxe says he saw more pretty girls in Dublin than in London, and more in London than in Paris. The sweetest voice he ever heard in conversation came from a German woman, who sold beer and biscuits.

Gen. Sheridan in an interview with President Johnson, on Tuesday, disclaimed any intention of insult in his late Orleans letter. He said he only wished to show by that letter that the president was making very serious mistakes.

Catherine Beecher, a Beecher who, besides being a Beecher, has written a cook book and some other things, has come out an Episcopalian. He has explanatory letter she charges all her brothers with having abandoned the fine old orthodox tenet of infant damnation.

Gen. Sheridan was lionized upon his arrival in Cincinnati. At night he went to the theater. At the close of the play, the audience called for Sheridan. The curtain rose again, and Miss Provost entered, "dragging the abashed hero by both hands."

Fitz John Porter has filed another paper with the president in favor of reopening his case. He cites the action of President Tyler in Gen. Crittenden's case, and the action of President Johnson in Gen. Sweeney's case. Both were tried and sentence executed, and both had their disability removed by the

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SATURDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 28, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUNDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
St. CLAIR DEARING, NEWS EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 293 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

AGENTS.

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John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thrasher, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, *no lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race of all the civil rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old landmarks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication

THE LAST PHILLIPIC.

WENDELL PHILLIPS can not, will not believe his occupation is gone. He delights to delude himself with the idea that he is still engaged in his work of emancipation. While it is certainly not due to him that the emancipation of the negro has taken place, but simply to bullets and bayonets, none of which he was ever known to wield, he considers himself the man who "put that ball in motion." Being invited to attend the World's Anti-Slavery Conference at Paris, he gives the following reasons for his failure to attend:

But in the present condition of the class lately emancipated here I could not consent to leave the United States. They are still suffering cruel oppression. In some parts of the country they are yet practically slaves; in other sections they enjoy only a partial freedom, and in all they hold their rights by a very feeble and uncertain tenure. Their persons are safe only under the shelter of the national cannon. Emancipated in defiance of their masters, they live in a land of enemies; their safety and rights are dependent wholly on the federal authority, and that is wielded by a president who seeks to defeat the purpose of the nation and cheek by cheek the result of the war. In spite, therefore, of the evident purpose of the nation itself to rest its government henceforth on the cornerstone of justice, the condition of the negro is very critical. He has received the title deed of his estate, but by no means the estate itself.

The American anti-slavery society, which has had special charge of this question for more than thirty years, and still represents the advanced sentiment of the nation—as it always must—has, of late, lost no opportunity to call on its members for unceasing vigilance, and to warn the country of the great peril attending this transition period.

So this architect of ruin and disintegration cannot spare a couple of months to look after emancipation in Cuba and to see whether the Emperor of Brazil has accomplished his work satisfactorily, because the emancipation problem in the Southern States does not seem to Mr. PHILLIPS to be perfect. Many, he says, are yet "practically slaves," notwithstanding the constitutional amendment, the consent of the Southern States and the absence of any resistance whatever to the decree. They are safe only "under the shelter of cannon." And they live "in a land of enemies." The condition of the negro, he therefore concludes, "is very critical." There is something passing strange and contradictory in all this. Such stupendous efforts were surely never made to emancipate any people. Nor has any similar enterprize ever been accomplished at such a cost of blood and treasure. Leaving out of view the ruin that has been wrought to the fortunes of a whole people, the distrust and confusion it has produced in every department of business, in the social economy and the political, *status* of the people, the emancipation of the negro has cost the people more, in money values alone, than they can earn and accumulate in a lifetime. It has made slaves of the white men, through the grievous burden of taxation they are bearing, and will have to bear. And yet this laborious and expensive work has not been perfected, and must be re-wrought and re-fashioned! These emancipated slaves, according to this indisputable Abolition authority, "live in a land of enemies." This seems to be one of the chief difficulties that lie in their path to perfect freedom. What does it avail that they have been enfranchised, while the white men, their late masters, have been disfranchised? Of what account is it that the whole political power of the eleven States has been placed in their hands? How does it benefit them that a special Bureau of the Government, costing millions of dollars annually, and entailing upon the people a new swarm of officeholders, has been established for their special protection and privilege? Where is the advantage to them of the civil rights bill, which subjects to heavy penalties any Judge who shall deny to them "equality before the law?" How does it protect them that military satrapies, with standing armies, have been established over their late masters, to keep them subject and to enforce respect to the rights of the emancipated and enfranchised Africans? Of what use to them are the clamorous support and backing of the powerful Radical party, its paid emissaries and stipendiaries, its smelling committees, its lying orators and oracles, its miserable and mischief-making spies and itinerants? A people whose freedom costs so much of toil, vigilance, treasure, blood, character, honor, decency, truth and patriotism, must be in a hopeless condition of weakness and inferiority. Dr. JOHNSON long ago remarked that "the virtue, which required continual vigilance to preserve it, is not worth the sentinel." So we would modify the remark so as to read, that the freedom of a people which requires the ruin, degradation and bankruptcy of a whole nation of a superior race, to sustain and enforce it, is scarcely worth the sacrifice. If is what Poor Richard, in his Almanac called "paying too dear for your whistle." If the fact that the negroes are among what PHILLIPS calls "their enemies" is the cause of this stupendous and marvellous failure to make them free, then, in the name of freedom, remove them away from their enemies, colonize them among their dear and loving friends, the PHILLIPSES, the GREELYS, and the SUMNERS of New York and Massachusetts. There they can be protected in their rights, without the complicated and costly machinery of the Freedmen's Bureau and military despotism. There they can enjoy their freedom, unmolested by the presence of white men who have been their masters, and cheered by the society of the chiefs of the Anti-Slavery Society. There is not a man in all the South who will object to it.

But perhaps this plan does not suit the philanthropic ideas of the Dictator of Radical policy. We may indeed assume that this easy solution of the question is not at all in accordance with his notions of the dignity and destiny of his pet race. There is no land in Massachusetts and New York for his types of manhood and models of manhood suffrage. He would have them settled on the lands of "their enemies" and enjoying their *otium* upon estates robbed from the owners of the soil. He would degrade, despoil and exile the men of his own race, that the black man may revel in coveted supremacy amid the wreck and ruin of civilization, peace and contentment. This is the extent of PHILLIPS' philanthropy—this the sum of the freedom he aspires to, for his life-long *proteges*. The architect of woe and ruin, he is not content until he sees his work absolutely complete, by placing the foot of the negro upon the white man's prostrate fortunes and mutilated form. He would make a desert of the South, to enfranchise a race which has lapsed into worse barbarism, whenever it has been unrestrained by the Caucasian. He would shut his eyes to History, Reason, Religion, Humanity, that he may accomplish a mad experiment and realize a delusive theory. This may be the ideal, perfect freedom of the Anti-slavery school; but it would be unmixed barbarism, utter ruin and absolute destruction of the hopes and happiness of the white race of the United States. It would be the deathknell of the Constitutional Government of the Union. The people of this country might bid an eternal farewell to all their hopes of progress and greatness. That they will be guilty of this suicide, we cannot well believe, unless we suppose the white race of the Northern States to be truly inferior to the negro in reason, ambition and pride of race—a theory, which we are not inclined to adopt, without further and more conclusive evidence than exists. But the issue is now fairly before the people of those States in this form, clearly and sharply defined. It is for them to show that they do not intend to surrender to the negro the supremacy which PHILLIPS and his party claim; and thus to degrade and debase themselves and posterity forever.

THE FEARLESS ADVOCATE

We have read with intense pleasure the splendid argument to the jury in the case of JOHN H. SURRATT, of Mr. MERRICK, one of the prisoner's counsel. The trial had continued more than fifty days, and is most memorable for many things; for the contrast it presents with that hideous mockery of justice, ending in murder, the trial of Mrs. SURRATT before a Military Commission; for the frightful amount of perjury on the part of the witnesses for the Government; for the complete exposure of that perjury; for the eager anxiety to convict, by any means whatever; for the leaning of the court against the prisoner; for the extraordinary propositions of law of the prosecuting council; and for the fidelity and courage of the counsel for the defence. The great length of Mr. MERRICK's speech precludes its publication by us; but we cannot resist the temptation to make the following extract, the words of which must have scorched like molten lead the consciences of some who heard them, and others who will have read them:

During our civil war, when this land swarmed with petty emissaries of political and private malice, every petty scoundrel in every district had his spy at every table. I have learned to contemn them. If I had the power I would take every informer in the United States, unite them as one man, and swing them as high as Haman. Spies and detectives! The habits of imperial and kingly government have come to be the common daily food of American society, seriously, gentlemen, not one of you during the last three years of the war could move without it being reported to some official; and they yet swarm in the land; they suck the blood of the government; they have depleted its treasury. Even to-day, now in the time of peace, these political emissaries are fed at the public board; while honest industry bleeds and grows thin that they may grow fat and rich. The system is infamous; the tools are more infamous than the system.

* * * * * * *

Feeling themselves grow weak in testimony they fall back—upon whom gentlemen of the jury? Upon Mr. Cleaver. I must confess I was very much surprised when I saw Cleaver come upon the stand and remember the examinations I heard thundered against him by the district attorney, and recollected the fact, which came out in evidence, that only a few weeks since, for a crime without a name, a verdict was brought in against that man and he was sentenced. A new trial was granted on technical grounds and he stands for trial in this court now. I say a crime without a name. It is a crime not without a name in law; it is a crime that cannot be named in this presence. Murder; not only murder but murder most foul and unnatural. And the spirit of the ungrown girl stands before the eternal throne as the accusing spirit of that accursed man. Why, gentlemen, has the United States government bowed itself to the low humiliation of using such an instrument as that? But that is not all, of Mr. Cleaver. I do not talk of him to you to get you to disbelieve him, for I believe your indignation rose as you saw him on the stand. I talk of him as part of that blessed chain. Not Cleaver alone, but Cleaver manipulated by Conover, and not Conover alone, but manipulated by Ashley, incarcerated in your jail with that most notorious felon Conover, whose name has passed into history, upon whose body yesterday grated the doors of the Albany penitentiary, incarcerated with the man Conover the schemer, the deviser of all the perjury of the military commission, passing through the seine of the office of the chief of the military bureau, Conover, the tutor of the man who sits there beside the counsel—Richard Montgomery—that Richard Montgomery who helped to give part of that infamous testimony that stains with dishonor the records of my native country. Conover, the vile, the tool of Ashley, scarcely better. This man, manipulated by Conover, brought out by Ashley, dug up from the purlieus of the jail's infamous depths, is put on that stand to ask you to take his oath against the life of that poor boy. Oh! gentlemen, gentlemen, thank God, although counsel may forget sometimes what is due to a jury, a jury such as this cannot forget what is due to themselves as men. Spurn it, gentlemen, indignantly; not only disbelieve, but spurn it.

* * * * * * *

Who of you is there that was in the city of Washington, who will ever forget that fatal day when the tolling of the bells reminded you of the sad fact that the hour had come when those people were to be hung? Your honor [referring to Justice Wylie who was at the time sitting by the side of Judge Fisher on the bench,] and in your praise be it said, raised your judicial hand to prevent that murder, but it was too weak. The storm beat against your arm, and it fell powerless in the tempest. You remember that day, gentlemen. Twenty-four hours for preparation. The echoes of the announcement of impending death scarcely dying away before the tramp of the approaching guard was heard leading to the gallows. Priest, friend, philanthropist, and clergyman went to the executive mansion to get access to the president, to implore for that poor woman three days' respite, to prepare her soul to meet her God, but got no access. The heart-broken child—the poor daughter—went there crazed, and stretched upon the steps that lead to the executive chamber; she raised her hands in agony and prayed to every one that came, "Oh, God! let me have access, that I may ask for but one day for my poor mother; just one day!" Did she get there? No. And yet, says the counsel, there was no one to prevent access being had. Why didn't you prove it? Oh, God! if such a thing could have been proved, how would I not have rejoiced in the fact; for when reflecting upon that sad, unfortunate, wretched hour in the history of my country—an hour when I feel she was so much degraded, I could weep until the paper be worn away with the continual dropping of my tears. Who stood between her and the seat of mercy? Has conscience pushed the chief of the bureau of military justice? Does memory haunt the secretary of war? Or is it true that one who stood between her and executive clemency now sleeps in the dark waters of the Hudson, whilst another died by his violent hands in Kansas.

—The money reported lost by the Merchants' Union Express company has been recovered. It is said the messenger who removed the money is insane. Yesterday morning he wrote a note to the agent of the company in New York desiring an interview. The latter found him at his hotel laboring under great excitement of mind. He freely acknowledges what he had done, and voluntarily returned the money taken, which is said to be only $20,000.

MR. PENDLETON ON REPUDIATION.

The democrats of Cleveland, Ohio, having serenaded Messrs. George H. Pendleton and George E. Pugh, at a hotel in that city, on the evening of the 18th inst., Mr. Pendleton in his response took occasion to explain his position in relation to the payment of the five-twenty bonds. He said:

"Let me state to you the position. We have an enormous debt. We have a rate of taxation beyond all example oppressive. We have a system of legal tender notes and a system of national banks. I am sorry we have seen them. I did not vote for them, and am not responsible for them. They are great evils. They ought to be gotten rid of. And if they present any means of assisting us in getting rid of them we ought to seize it. The non-interest paying debt, consisting of greenback and unliquidated debt, amounts to about $800,000,000. The proposition of the republicans is to convert this debt into bonds which pay interest in gold. The interest on those bonds will be $48,000,000 in gold annually. The result will be to increase by that amount the expenses, to convert active capital into inactive capital, and thus to increase the number of those who do not pay taxes, and to increase the burdens of those who do pay taxes. I maintain that this debt ought not to be so converted—that these $48,000,000 in gold should be saved. There are four hundred millions of these bonds in the treasury as security for the national bank currency. They are represented by an equal amount of bank notes. They call for twenty-four millions of dollars in gold annually, as interest. Now, I maintain that these bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks. The result would be that the greenbacks would take the place of the bank notes, which would be called in, and that twenty-four million dollars of interest would be saved. If that twenty-four million were added to the forty-eight millions of which I have spoken, you have seventy-two millions in gold annually; and this, properly compounded, would pay the whole debt, principal and interest, in fifteen years. And now observe that thus far I have not proposed to add one dollar to your taxes, nor one dollar to the currency. This process of redemption can be pressed as fast as the business and values of the country will bear an expansion of the currency. I am satisfied that they can bear more now. I am satisfied that the good to result will more than compensate for the evils. How far the expansion may be safely carried, I cannot pretend, with exactness, to say. All that I maintain is this: That just as rapidly as the prosperous condition of the business will permit it, the bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks; for just so fast will the interest be paid, the taxes be reduced, and labor be relieved from the burdens which now so heavily oppress it.

NEGRO MASONS TO BE AFFILIATED.

At the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, in Boston, on the 24th of June, 1867, the Orator of the Day was the Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, a Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We make the following significant extract from his address:

"Now Masonry is to be rehabilitated in that section of our land where it has been more or less demoralized by the ravages of war; and in the day of its rehabilitation there, it will include within its ranks many of the long-despised children of the sun. It requires no considerable measure of the spirit of prophecy to perceive that the day is not remote when we shall be called to fraternize with many a Freeman, who was once denied the common right of citizenship among us on account of his complexion. If it has not already done so, every institution in the land, however conservative in its constitutional tendencies, has got to meet and determine the point, fairly and squarely, with what particular shade, if with any shade, ostracism for color shall begin. However greatly we may desire to do so, we cannot keep this approaching day out of our Masonic calendar. It will come, we might as well prepare for its approach. Worthy men of all complexions are destined, sooner or later, to become Free Masons, and they will demand to be Accepted Masons, too. Whether you and I refuse or accede to that demand will make no difference in the matter of its ultimate fulfillment. If we have not already done so, therefore we may as well resolve, here, and now, not to war against destiny, but to demonstrate our practical acceptance of the broad Masonic interpretation of brotherly love."

We have been expecting this movement for some time. The fanaticism that has prostituted the pulpit to its infernal purposes must of course invade Masonry also. We should naturally have looked for the movement to commence in Boston. We shall see, by and by, what will come of it. When New England undertakes to give negroes a right to the benefits of our Masonic vows, and to bind us to them as Brethren, a good many Masons will have something to say on the subject. The negroes will be likely to be allowed the monopoly of American Masonry, when they swarm into the Temples.

SHALL THE NEGROES HAVE THE VICE-PRESIDENCY—WHY NOT?

The New York *Tribune* hoots at the idea. Undoubtedly it seems to the *Tribune* a slightly impudent claim. But if we have negro States, and negro Senators welcomed by SUMNER, why not a negro Vice-President to preside in the Senate? The *Metropolitan Record* says:

The *Tribune* and the colored soldier have not the settlement of this question in their control. There are some others interested in the matter, who are resolved that the negro's claims to the vice-presidency shall not be set aside without a struggle. It won't be such an easy affair as our radical contemporary and its African brother imagines to dodge when the radical convention assembles. That convention, it must not be forgotten, will have delegates from the south, and as the case now stands, it will be highly colored with a variety of shades, from the deep black to the highest touch of the miscegenetic tint, or taint. For the first time in the political history of the country, a gathering of whites and blacks for the nomination of the two highest offices in the gift of the people will take place. The nigger delegates will vote for the nominees, and by that time they will have fully realized *the strength of their position and the value of their support. Before that convention assembles, the congressional elections will have taken place in the reconstructed states, and a batch of colored representatives will have been returned.* Let this be borne in mind, as it will have a powerful influence on the radical presidential convention. It will then follow as a logical sequence *that if niggers are good enough to aid in making laws for white men, they are good enough to preside in one branch of congress, and also good enough, in the event of the death of the president, of executing those laws.*

BLIFIL AND BLACK GEORGE.

The New York *Herald* is bound awake. Hear it!

THE CRISIS AND THE REMEDY.

Over thirty millions of people to be ruled by Puritanism and the negro! This is the result of four years of terrible war; the sacrifice of two hundred thousand lives; the sinking of national morality; the wrecking of commerce; the ruin of our agricultural interests; the imposing upon our country a debt of three thousand millions of dollars. The mad revolutionary element that blindly urges the nation to ruin still continues its race. To halt is death to them; and yet they must be halted. True to their ideas, and true to revolutionary rules, they begin now to approach the second phase in the overthrow of all government. Heretofore they have followed a single idea to its wildest extreme; they now reduce themselves to upholding men instead of principles.

They even defy STANTON, as the poor brute CALIBAN mistook TRINCULO for a God. BUTLER, STANTON and STEVENS are the three-headed idol of Northern Radicalism. No Hindoo ever worshipped an uglier monster. "*Osiris is a black God.*"

Again the *Herald* says:

The moment has come; the revolutionary wave which freed the negro is now dashing him against the common sense of the country, to the ruin of its present interests and its future greatness. We are now threatened with a negro representative from each congressional district in the south, and the code which is to govern the United States may receive laws based upon ignorance instead of education. The wave must be stopped; it has broken from the control of those who first gave it impulse. The national revulsion of feeling demands that it be halted, and demands, too, that Mr. Johnson halt it. He alone can strike the blow; let him now give the country universal amnesty.

Gen. Grant's Father Speaks at a Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Cincinnati held a meeting on Friday evening last, to indorse the nomination of Gen. Cary, who is running for Congress in the Second Congressional District of Ohio. Towards the close of the meeting Jesse Grant, the father of Gen. Grant, was presented to the audience by the President, and was received with hearty cheers and called upon for a speech. He said he was too late to make any extended remarks. All he would have to say would be in reference to the records of the two men. He thought Gen. Cary was entitled to the confidence of the people, and should have their support.

THE NASHVILLE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

Our readers have been advised of the position of parties in the conflict of authority between Governor BROWNLOW and the Mayor of Nashville. The following dispatch has been received by Mayor BROWN, which settles the question. There will now be no collision of opposing forces, if General THOMAS obeys his instructions, as we presume he will. President JOHNSON deserves and will receive the thanks of the people of Tennessee, for thus saving a portion of their people from a tyrannical blow aimed at them:

WASHINGTON, September 24.

His Honor W. Matt. Brown, Mayor of Nashville:

Your dispatch of this date has been received. The following instructions have been sent by Gen. Grant to Maj.-Gen. Thomas, at Louisville, Ky.:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. THOMAS.

The mayor, city attorney, and president of the common council of Nashville express great fear of collisions at the time of the charter election, the twenty-eighth (28th) inst. Go to Nashville to-morrow, to remain until after the election to preserve peace.

If you think more troops necessary for that purpose order them there from the most convenient point in your command. The military cannot set up to be the judges as to whose set of election judges have the right to control, but must confine their action to preventing or putting down hostile mobs. It is hoped, however, by seeing the governor and city officials, here referred to, your presence and advice may prevent disturbance. Please keep me advised of the condition of affairs.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

The Philadelphia *Age* makes the following intelligent summary of the advantages that will accrue to Maryland by the adoption of the new Constitution:

The new constitution makes practical the following reforms: First, the abolition of the present school system. Second, the conferring of the veto power on the governor. Third, the creation of new checks upon the state and city expenditure. Fourth, the denial of the power of the city of Baltimore to lend the credit of the city without consent of the legislature and approval of the people. Fifth, the abolition of the test oaths. By the adoption of this constitution the people of Maryland have organized that state upon the broad principles of the legally expressed will of the majority. The convention which framed it was chosen by the people, and now their work has been indorsed at the polls. This sets the seal of public approbation upon the instrument, and launches the state upon a new career of progress and advancement. None of the rights of the minority have been trampled upon. No man has been refused access to the ballot-box on account of his political principles. Maryland has emerged from the cloud suspended over her by radical tyranny and injustice, adopted a "republican form of government," and now stands the peer of the proudest state in the union. Each patriotic citizens of the commonwealth of Calvert, who, through years of misrule and oppression, preserved the sacred fire of liberty burning fresh and bright, the result of yesterday is a proud triumph. They have redeemed the state, and thus added a fresh impetus to that reactionary stream, whose current, starting from the bleak hills of Maine, has mingled with the golden-hued rills of the queen state of the Pacific. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are the defenders of the constitution and the union in "Maryland, my Maryland."

STATE NEWS.

—The Knoxville *Whig*, of the 25th inst., says: "The third of the match games between the Mountain City club of Chattanooga, and the Holston club of Knoxville, was played on Athens on Saturday last, in which the Holston were the victors, and is now the champion club of the state." The same paper congratulates the citizens of Knoxville on the possession of a fine new steam fire engine.

—Hiram Curtis and James Oliver, charged with complicity in the notorious Byram murder case, after a protracted examination, have been acquitted.

—From the *Union and Dispatch* we obtain the following particulars of the shooting of Major Walker by J. Albert Smith, at the Stacey house in Nashville, on Wednesday: As an ex-officer of an Indiana regiment during the war, known as Col. Albert Smith, was sitting in the billiard room, Major I. D. Walker, an officer of the same regiment, and conservative candidate for representative in the late campaign, hastily entered the place, calling upon Smith to defend himself, and discharging a pistol at him. Smith immediately jumped to his feet and drew a revolver upon his assailant. The ball from Walker's pistol passed harmlessly by Smith, and lodged in the wall. Smith then fired upon Walker, who returned the fire, and was wounded. Passing out, he turned toward the door to the left, when Smith, from behind a pillar inside, fired several shots, and Walker also fired again. The balls from Smith's revolver shattered the glass at the side of the door and two of them struck Maj. Walker. A large crowd quickly gathered, and Walker's pistol was taken from him by Gen. Dawson, between whom and Smith an altercation ensued, the latter declaring that Dawson had prevented him firing upon his adversary. The scene in the office and billiard room while the shots were being exchanged, bore strongly on the ludicrous, everybody dodging behind pillars, or columns, or tables, or walls, as seemed to them most convenient shelter. After the firing had ceased, Smith tauntingly asked Walker if he had "got enough," to which the wounded man replied by saying they should meet again. Smith was put under arrest, while Walker, seriously wounded, was placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence on South Cherry street, where he was waited upon by Dr. Paul F. Eve and several other physicians. On examination it was found that one ball had passed through the upper part of the right lung, below the collar bone, coming out midway between the right shoulder blade and spine. Another passed through the upper part of the right thigh. A third was in the back. Two balls were extracted, the patient bearing the operation with singular coolness and nerve. Smith was released on $5000 bail. The difficulty originated in a newspaper controversy. Walker showing up the record of Smith, and Smith yesterday morning replying in a card, branding Walker as a liar, coward, scoundrel and thief, denouncing him in the bitterest terms, and preferring all sorts of charges against him.

TEXAS ITEMS.

—The funeral of Gen. Griffin took place at 6 p. m. on Sunday, the 15th, and was attended by about ten ambulances filled with the officers of his staff and officers on duty at Galveston, and by a number of citizens in private carriages and a body of soldiers on horseback.

—Many of the people of Columbus, Texas, fearing yellow fever, have gone out of town and established camps, and are living in grand style. The town is nearly depopulated. There has been but one case of yellow fever as yet, though about twenty-five persons have died with it in the small neighboring town of Alleyton.

—The San Antonio *Herald* of the 15th inst., says of the wool product of that region: The present week has been the occasion for the delivery of a large lot of wool in this city, several thousand pounds. The wool was bought by contract some time last month, and fifteen cents per pound was the stipulated price. It is said to be fine merino wool, and was purchased for the New Braunfels woolen factory. Besides this cargo or shipment, we noticed other dealers were yesterday in receipt of wool in small quantities, but at various prices, and rather inferior quality. The same paper affords a charming picture of the security for life and limb enjoyed in some portions of that great state. In the following: We have learned that no district court will be holden at Boerne, in our neighboring county of Kendall, in consequence of an Indian raid into the town and settlement a few days ago. Many of the settlers have gone in pursuit of the savages, whilst those at home are afraid to leave their families to go to town, hence no suitors nor jurymen were in attendance at the time appointed.

—The *News* says that nearly every house in Galveston is now either a house of mourning or of sickness. The death of ex-Mayor Haviland is reported, and thirteen of those connected with the *News* office had had the fever, some of whom had died and others were convalescing. Up to the 15th of September there had been six hundred and seventeen deaths from yellow fever and seventy-six from other diseases. The fever did not seem to be abating, but rather on a stand-still.

—From the Lavaca *Commercial* we learn that the fever has been very fatal in and around Texana. There have been about twenty deaths, and the town is nearly deserted.

—The Sherman *Courier* says: There is a great deal of sickness throughout this county, mostly chills and fever. The sickness generally is of a mild character, and is caused by the heavy rains and rank vegetation. The nights are now getting cool, and we will expect the bracing fall winds will soon restore our people to health.

—A dispatch from Denver, Colorado, says Cleaver was elected to congress on local issues entirely.

—The *Journal* says: English fishermen deodorize stale fish. We venture they would not succeed with a fish if it was *smelt*.

—The negroes drill nightly in Salisbury, N. C.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

LOUISVILLE, September 27. — River stationary; twenty-four inches in the channel.

The citizens are subscribing liberally to the relief of sufferers from yellow fever in New Orleans and elsewhere.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—The *Republican* has full returns of the vote to-day in the first, second and third municipal districts of this city: First district, 2540; second, 2253; third, 2207; total, 7000. Nearly all the votes cast were for convention. The number of registered voters in the three districts amounts to 24,235. The *Republican* expresses apprehensions that unless the voting is heavier to-morrow, the proposition for a convention will fail. The law requires a majority of registered voters to vote, or the election fails.

Interments from yellow fever for 24 hours, ending at six o'clock this morning, seventy-seven.

NASAVILLE, September 27.—Gen. Thomas has informed the city authorities that he will uphold the state authorities. Conservative candidates have, therefore, withdrawn, leaving the field to the radicals. No collision is now feared.

NEW YORK, September 27.—A meeting was held at the armory of the first regiment last evening for the purpose of making arrengements for the reception of Gen. Sheridan. Permission was granted to the colored leaguers and organizations to turn out. Rush C. Hawkins was made grand marshal.

The cholera is still violent at the quarantine. Five deaths have occurred and fifteen cases in hospital, some of whom will not recover.

Mexican advices say Vice-Admiral Tegehoff is determined to return to Austria whether he receives the remains of Maximilian or not.

Parfiero Diaz has accepted the nomination for the presidency, and his adherents were organizing for the campaign.

Mexico city letters, September 8th, say that efforts are being made by Admiral Tegehoff to secure the liberty of Father Fisher. Maximilian's confessor. The latter was authorized by Maximilian to publish all correspondence with Napoleon. Bozine, it is said, recently refused 400,000 francs, offered by a French officer, for the documents. It is considered more than probable that Marquez is still concealed in the city.

Princess Salm Salm is still living at Queenstown, where her husband is serving out his seven years sentence.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Secretary McCulloch has issued an order forbidding clerks in the treasury department furnishing information to persons connected with the public press, unless by permission of the secretary or his assistants. A violation of the rules subjects the offenders to dismissal.

James Ferguson, assistant astronomer of the United States observatory, died to-day.

A dispatch from Gen. Mower, at New Orleans, says Lieut. Wing, of the 4th cavalry, died of yellow fever yesterday.

Receipts of customs for the week ending on the 21st, $410,837.

The treasury is not in the straight it is reported in some quarters to be, and therefore is not obliged to resort to large sales of gold to meet its immediate necessities.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—Cotton sales, 350 bales; lower, low middling, 19½; receipts, 422 bales. Flour, firm; superfine, $10@10 24; double extra, $11. White corn, $1 45. Oats, 80c. Pork, quiet and firm at $27. Bacon, shoulders, 15c; clear sides, 19c; sugar cured hams, 24@25c. Lard, firm; tierces, 18½c. Gold, 44½; sterling, nominal, 55@59; York sight, ¼@¾ premium.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—Tobacco sales 70 hhds at $3 7c@18 25 for light lugs to medium leaf. Superfine flour $7 75; for A No. 1, $11 75. Wheat $2 30@2 35. Shelled corn, $1 15; ear, bulk, $1 10. Oats, bulk, 65@67c. Mess Pork, $23 75. Bacon, shoulders, 14½c; clear rib sides, 18c; clear sides 18½, packed. Lard, 13½c in tierces. Whisky in bond 33@35c. Cotton, 20@20½c.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Flour unchanged; extra, $9 75@10 25; family, $10 75@11 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 red, $2 34. Corn dull, $1 Oats dull and drooping, 60c. Rye steady, $1 30. Cottondull and nominal, 18@19c. Whisky irregular, 34c in bond. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet but held firmly, 13½c. Butter firm, 30@35c. Cheese, 15@15½c. Flaxseed, $2 20. Potatoes firm, $3 25@3 55. Drouth continues.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—Tobacco, steady and unchanged. Cotton, nothing doing. Hemp, very dull, $1 05 for undressed; extra dressed, $8. Flour, firm; fancy, $12 25@12 50. Wheat, firm; white fall, $2 34@2 43. Corn, very heavy; mixed yellow, 60@61c; white, 61@63c. Barley, firm; choice, $1 30. Rye, dull and nominally lower. Pork, $24 75. Bacon—clear sides, 18½c; shoulders, 14@ 14½c; sugar cured hams, 25c. Lard, dull 14½c for choice in tierce; keg, 14½c. Whisky, no sales.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton lower; sales 900 bales; uplands, 22c. Flour, no decided change; $7 75@9 for superfine, state and western. Whisky steady; western, 38c in bond. Wheat 1@ 2c better; quiet; $2 55@2 57 for amber state. Barley, 1@2c lower. Corn 2@3c lower; $1 27@1 30½. Oats 1c better; 73c. Rice quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar active and firm; Cuba, 11@12c. Molasses dull. Pork heavy, at $23 87. Lard firm, at 14½@14¾. Dry goods market without much change; standard sheetings steady at 17@17½c for best brands.

Money steady, 6@7 for call loans; sterling dull, 9½@9¾; gold 43¾. Government stocks are without material change, coupons of 1881 110½; do of 1862 113½; 10-40s 99¾; 7-30s 106⅞. Stocks strong and active, Merchants' Union express 24@25; Western Union telegraph 38¾; New York Central 107⅛@ 107½; Erie 32½; Hudson 128@128½; Receipts of the sub-treasury, $3,098,706; payments, $1,753,761; balance, $118,954,-223. Custom receipts, $433,000. Shipments of specie to-day, $5,475,160—all west except $500,000 sent south yesterday. The *Express* says private telegrams from Liverpool reports a further decline in cotton—some say to 8½@8¾d. Fears are entertained of further failures.

DIED.

GOODE.—Died September 9th, at Bordeaux Point, Mo., A. H. GOODE, formerly of Henderson, Ky., in the forty-ninth year of his age. Henderson and Evansville papers copy.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

Howard Association.

As I have been solicited by numerous friends to endeavor to establish in our midst an Association for the benefit of the sick and destitute in our city, I would ask all the young men in our city who feel the proper interest in the sick to call at the Editorial Rooms of THE MEMPHIS APPEAL on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to take the necessary measures to form the required organization.

se28 2t R. W. AINSLIE.

Notice.

MY connection with the house of JO HANLEY & CO., liquor merchants, No. 3 Bradley Block, ceased on the 20th day of August, 1867, by the mutual consent of my former partners. R. F. BOLLING.

se28 1t*

Wool Wanted.

I WISH to purchase 100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL, in exchange for Dry Goods, or in payment of old accounts.

Full Washed..... 35 to 39c.
Half Washed..... 30 to 35c.
Dusty and Burry..... 12½ to 20c.

I prefer all white and nicely washed, but will buy any color or quality, except such as is moth eaten or filthy.

se28 8m JNO. L. TAYLOR, 222 Main street.

I. B. MERCER, JOHN N. WARE,
Shelby County. Late Rice, Ware & Engel.
F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R.

MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,
COTTON FACTORS,
Produce & Commission Merchants,
No. 194 Main Street,
Cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. L. F. COULTER is still with us. se28 1f

STOLEN—

From the subscriber, two miles west of Macon, Fayette county, Tenn., one DARK BAY MARE, black mane and tail, with a gap of several inches in the left hip. Twenty-five Dollars reward will be paid for the delivery of each to MRS. E. PORTER, Macon, Tenn.

se25 1w*

W. W. GUY, Saulsbury, Tenn.
T. L. ALDEN, Late Rostick, Griffith & Co.
J. MCCRAE, Memphis.
R. W. MCLELLAN, Saulsbury, Tenn.

Guy, Alden, McCrae & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
208 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash Advances on Cotton and other Consignments. se28 1m

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

MARTIN WALT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Cotton Factors.
(Agents for the Regular Arkansas River Packets).
No. 272 Front Street,
Memphis, Tennessee.

500 Bbls Mess Pork,
75 Casks Bacon Sides,
25 Casks Shoulders,
325 Sacks Choice Coffee,
250 Bbls Sugar, assorted,
800 Bbls Flour, all grades,
200 Bbls Meal,
50 Bbls Whisky,
100 Bbls N. O. Molasses,
150 Half Bbls N. O. Molasses,
500 Kits Mackerel,
50 Bbls No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
250 Pieces Kentucky Bagging,
20 Bales Jodia Bagging

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.
se7 te

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A finely furnished front room, and one room unfurnished, can be had with board at No. 101 Adams street.
A few day boarders wanted. se28

BOARDING—
A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and airy rooms at No. 336 Main. Also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate.
se14 im

BOARDING—
Two or three small families can have board, with comfortable rooms, near the terminus of the Poplar street railway.
For particulars apply at the
se11 LEDGER OFFICE.

BOARDING—
Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 304 second street, between Gayoso and B-al. te20 tf

WANTS.

WANTED.
A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L., Dock-box 19

WANTED—
AGENTS—To introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circular.
M. M. BEACH & CO.,
jy7 3m 264 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.

Agents Wanted.

WE want an active energetic Agent in every civil district, at $50 to $250 per month, to canvass for and deliver our very popular Southern Historical Work. For full particulars address, inclosing three cent stamp,
J. B. SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
244 Third Street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Give name in full—District, County and State plain and distinct. se22 1m

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.

We want men every where to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO SOOT, explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. Thing-material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while there, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Mad son street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
Having removed to the old Planters' Bank Building, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, our former office, No. 22 Madison street, is for rent, and fixtures for sale, consisting of one Herring's burglar and fire proof safe, counters, desks, fixtures, etc. Apply to
E. W. WICKERSHAM,
Cashier Citizens' Union Bank,
se28 tf Corner Main and Jefferson streets.

FOR RENT—
One large Storeroom on Real street, near Second, new and well finished—fine suit of rooms in second story. A very large and convenient Residence on Promenade street. Storeroom and Residence on Front street. Comfortable Residence on Exchange street. Comfortable Residence on Poplar street. Apply to
E. GIDDINGTON & HALSEY, Attorneys.
se25 1w Jefferson Block.

FOR RENT—
A Residence, corner Mulberry and Talbot streets, with four rooms and all necessary outdoor conveniences. Apply to
M. L. MEACHAM,
se22 No. 8 Union street.

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonable. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block; or address Lieso, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m. se21

TO RENT—
A great opening is now offered to parties who may desire to embark in the Produce Business. The large four-story brick building, No 266 Front street, is now for rent. There is a large cellar, and some 40 or 50 rooms in the building suitable for offices and sleeping apartments. For particulars apply to Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore, or to D. Jameson, through Postoffice. se19

FOR RENT—
That large and commodious Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.
Apply to E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
se6 1m 233½ Front street.

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 4½ Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. jel1 tf

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

REASONABLE RENT.
ONE Store, 230 Main street, for dry goods.
One Store, Second street, for heavy business.
One Store, Adams street, for saloon.
One Store 3x120, Carleston avenue, feed store, with stable and abundance of stock water.
Four, suitable for any business, 453 Main st.
One, well suited for fancy business, adjoining the same. With a number of the best offices in the city. Any investment can get a Store or an office REASONABLE.
se17 2w W. B. WALDRAN, 450 Main st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One 12-H-rse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.
LUNN & MALLON,
se5 24 Main street.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
au28 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 7-octave, nearly new, cost over $500 for sale at a bargain. Part cash and part time. Apply to N. JOHNSON,
au8 tf Jr.

ENGINE AND BOILER For Sale.

ENGINE sets on Iron Bed Plate, has three feet stroke, 7-inch cylinder, 27-inch fly-wheel. The engine, Boiler is thirty feet long, forty-two inches in diameter, two flues, mud receiver and steam gauge, stack and grate bars. All complete, nearly new and in good running order.
Inquire of C. W. LYNN, foot of Jefferson street, or to UBBINS & GUNN, Adams st. se21 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red River bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, always considered one of the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
nah8-tf 293 Main street, Memphis

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I WILL pay no bills contracted by any one for and on account of the Steamer MYRTIE without my written order.
WM. C. HARDWICK,
se21 2w Captain and Owner.

NOTICE.

AT the October term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of J. M. Ferrell, deceased.
se19 lawiw* JOHN HALLUM.

Notice.

MRS. M. J. BROWN, widow of Jessey F. Brown, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, at its October term, for probate of the will of the said dec ased. This Sept. 4, 1867.
se6 lawiw* JNO. LOAGUE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of James C. Wilson are hereby notified that I have suggested the insolvency of the estate. The creditors will please call on or before the 4th inst. and file claims from date hereof, or this notice will be filed or be forever devoid in court.
A. H. BROWN, Adm'r.
se11 30d

Notice.

THE undersigned widow and relict of Aaron Jackson, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at the October term, 1867, for the appointment of commissioners to allot and set apart to her, dower in the real estate belonging to the estate of her deceased husband.
MARGARET W. JACKSON.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
September 7, 18 7. se8 lawiw*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern that at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we will make application for an extension of time in which to settle the estate of J. F. Bledsoe, deceased.
D. A. BARREL, Exec'r.
S. A. ROGER, Exec'x.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
se7 lawiw*

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in he bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
A. WRIGHT
jy19 tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned was duly appointed and qualified as the Executor of J. M. Saint, deceased, at a former term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee. All those indebted to the estate of J. M. Saint, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and those holding claims against said estate are notified to file the same with the Executor within the time prescribed by law, otherwise the same will be forever barred.
JOHN C. SAINT, Executor.
Memphis, Sept. 19, 1867. se21 lawiw

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 28, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:50 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	12:50 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommod'n, except Sundays	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:0 a.m.
Mail	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:00 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jun 19th
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 8:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Northern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

DON'T FORGET the sale of tickets in the Southern Asylum; one dollar for a farm, and five dollars for most valuable city property, is continued at the corner of East Court and Second streets. All should visit the office of the company.

GRAND LARCENY.—A healthy looking son of the Emerald isle was up before Mr. Justice Black yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The evidence against the accused was so convicting that he was "sent up."

WATCH THIEF.—One of the recently enfranchised, named William Dobbyns, was arrested yesterday charged with having in his possession a gold timer, of which he could give no good account. An owner, like a bad coin, will probably turn up ere long.

MUTUAL BENEFIT.—In another column will be found an advertisement calling upon the charitably disposed to meet at our editorial rooms to-morrow morning for the purpose of forming an association for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

THE RACES To-DAY.—The races at the Trotting park to-day promise to be more than usually interesting. Good stock is entered by most reliable gentlemen, and we are assured by that veteran sportsman, Capt. John S. Lail, that the track is in fine order. A full report of the race will appear in our paper of to-morrow.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A correspondent, writing from Little Rock, furnishes us an excellent article, but he not complying with our established rules, the communication cannot be noticed. We treat all alike. Merely furnishing of the name is not enough—articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

A CHANGE CONTEMPLATED.—We learn by the accommodating passenger agent of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, who has been visiting Arkansas, that our young friend of Searcy, Jacob Frolich, Jr., contemplates going into the boat business, we know not on what stream, but have a suspicion that he has an eye on the *Hudson*.

WE CALL attention to the card of Howes & Burbank, cotton brokers, produce and commission merchants. They have resided in this city for a number of years, and are thorough active business men, fully identified with the business of Memphis, and being perfectly responsible, we guarantee that they will give satisfaction in every particular.

A NEW FIRM.—Memphis can boast of many sterling firms in the produce and commission business, who enjoy a reputation based on correct habits, upright dealing, and indomitable enterprise: and we regard as prominent amongst them the new firm of Messrs. Mercer, Ware & Talley, cotton factors and commission merchants, No. 191 Main street. They are excellent business men, and always deal correctly with their customers. Their card appears in another column.

FAMILY QUARRELS.—Misunderstandings will occur in the best regulated families, both black and white. Mrs. Cherry, who resides in the quiet precinct of Chelsea, complained yesterday to Mr. Justice Miller that her liege lord had ill-treated her. The aforesaid Cherry being brought up, said it was all her fault, that she neither loved, honored or obeyed, and had another process issued. The consequence was that both parties had to give sufficient bonds to behave better in the future.

THE FLAYING AFFAIR.—The radical journal, published on Union street, insinuated that our publication of the flaying affair is incorrect as to dates, etc. The man who gave us the information has no objection to his name being published, and the men who gave this black fiend his just deserts can be produced at short notice. There is no mistake in what we have written. More of these affairs occur than our radical brethren care to notice.

TERPSICHOREAN.—The well known professor of dancing, Mr. H. C. Lippard, will, we learn, open his dancing class at the ball room of the Gayoso house to-night at 8 o'clock. Over seventy young gentlemen have subscribed, and from the character of the pupils (most of whom are known to us personally) we predict for Mr. Lippard a success this season. The childrens' school will open at three o'clock. The professor has been fortunate enough to obtain the patronage not only of our most favorite schools, but that of the best citizens. He is alike a good teacher and polished gentleman.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The new Memphis theater was crowded last night by a fashionable audience on the occasion of Miss Belle Boyd's benefit, when the Honeymoon, with the beneficiare as "Juliana," was produced, followed by *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*. The performance throughout was very good. At the close of the first piece, Miss Boyd was called before the curtain, and in a neat and appropriate speech thanked the audience for the kind reception she had met with at their hands. To-night this lady appears for the last time this season. She will impersonate "Bianca," in Dr. Millman's play of *Fazio*, the performance to conclude with the farce of *Stage Struck*.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. Rice & Engel, 224 Main street, are receiving their fall and winter stock of dry goods, which are varied and extensive, including every article appertaining to their business. Their geniality of manners and urbanity of disposition has made them many friends, and their trade is rapidly increasing, not only in the city but in the interior districts. They have an efficient clerical force, composed of such men as Capt. David Bowen, Capt. T. P. Johnson and Mr. W. W. Hill, gentlemen of worth, who fought gallantly for the Lost Cause, and whose energy and zeal, now, in behalf of the interests of their employers, is a reflex of their trustworthiness in the dark days of the past. Knowing this firm, we bespeak a generous support. *Vide* card elsewhere.

THE KILLING OF MURPHY.

A WORD ABOUT THE HOLDING OF INQUESTS.

What the Law Says About It.

The street car conductor, Mr. Owens, who stabbed and killed the policeman, Murphy, was up before Mr. Justice Moore yesterday afternoon, and after a careful hearing, was discharged from custody—the justice being of the opinion that it was a case of justifiable homicide. From the course pursued by some justices, in the holding of inquests, it is fair to presume that they do not fully understand the law. The following extracts from the Code may throw some light on the subject:

SECTION 5296. If the death is by accident, in the presence of any person, the jury of inquest may be summoned by a justice of the peace, and if the jury find the death to have been by accident the body may be buried without notice to the coroner.

Section 5297. But should the jury be of opinion that the person came to his death by the act of another by unlawful means, it is the duty of the justice to give notice to the coroner, who shall hold an inquest in the ordinary way.

When and where an inquest is held contrary to law it is no inquest at all.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received Beadles' Dime Novel No. 133, Littells Living Age, Turf, Field and Farm, Freeman's Journal, Irish American, Irish People, Criminal Zeitung, New York Clipper, Literary Album, Banner of Light, Metropolitan Record, New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Boston Pilot, American Artisan, Herald of Health for October, and all the Magazines. Also, received the book Negro, by Ariel. Also, a new book, Queen Victoria's Memoirs of the Prince Consort. Give them a call.

THE RISING POETESS OF THE SOUTH—MISS MOLLIE E. MOORE.—The late war not only brought forth the south in her proper light before the world, as a chivalric people, capable of sustaining any sacrifice for patriotism, but proved her to be the land of song and poesy. The country of flowers and sunshine, of romantic dales and majestic rivers—the home of all that is good in bravery and lovely in beauty—and, immortalized by her war ballads, for a country without songs is like a woman without smiles. In our war poetry we were far ahead of the north. Some of their best reviewers have acknowledged this; but our object is to bring more prominently before the public one of the sweetest poetesses of our southland. We have, as a people, yet had but few opportunities to make our song-birds known, for we have lacked those facilities that our northern neighbors have—cheap literature; but the day is not far distant when we shall be able to compete with them, even in this matter. Among the many famous song-birds of the south, such as Mrs. Clarke (Tenella), Margaret J. Preston, Fanny Downing, L. Virginia French, Ross Vertner Johnson, Annie Chambers Ketchum, Catharine M. Warfield, Maria J. Cost and others. One star is rising with effulgent light from the "lone star" state, to take its place beside, if not to rise above, the bright constellation we have named—we mean Mollie E. Moore, of Texas. She is already recognized in her state as the first among the foremost disciples of the muses. There is a vigor in her thoughts, a pathos in her expression, a melody of rythm, a richness of language, and a facility and fidelity of rhyme, that are not surpassed, and have been bestowed upon few of her cotemporaries. This is saying a great deal, but nothing more than she deserves. She has acquired this at an age, too, when she can scarcely be considered to have matured her thoughts to those grander purposes, which she will attain if she lives, and does not allow flattery, the natural enemy of talent like hers, to spoil her future career. The subject of our sketch is young—younger than her poems would lead one to believe; but as telling a lady's age is a piece of impertinence we do not wish to father, we will simply say, she is scarcely upon the "fence of her teens." She is a native of Alabama, and while she was quite young, her family moved to the young state of Texas, first residing in San Marco, and afterwards in Smith county. It was here that she published her first effort, in one of the local papers, at the age of "sweet sixteen." Her talent soon attracted attention, and her poems commenced to be copied and commented on by the leading journals of the state. Among the press the Houston *Telegraph* was one of the first to discover that the genius of Mollie E. Moore was not of the ordinary kind, and managed to secure her as a regular contributor, a monopoly which was held until 1866. This was one of the greatest errors she ever made. Such talent as hers should have burst the bounds of Houston and sought a channel that would have reached the entire reading public of the south. She aided to build the paper, but her reputation as a great writer was retarded; yet, genius, like sunshine, is bound to burst through the clouds, and hers is just beginning to become national. But if Miss Moore has talent she has charms that are equally as valuable to her. She is in every sense of the word a perfect lady—free from ostentation and without any of that affectation that marks the unbalanced mind. She possesses those qualities which endear her to all who are worthy of her esteem. She has remarkable powers of conversation, being very entertaining, yet so modest that she does not seem to feel the charm of her own genius. A true southern girl, she gloried in all the laurels won by the south and wrote songs to immortalize our heroes. Such is the sweet song-bird of the southwest and the rising poetess of the south. We have written of her talent and now to the test. We have not at our command the selections we should like to make from her poesy, but we give one of her most stirring battle odes, "Lee at the Wilderness." It has the fire of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," and rings in the senses like a battle cry of triumph:

LEE AT THE WILDERNESS.

'Twas a terrible moment!
The blood and the rout!
His great bo-om shook
With an awful doubt.
Confusion in front,
And a pause in the cries;
And darkness like night
Passed over our skies:
There were tears in the eyes
Of General Lee.

As the blue-clad lines
Swept fearlessly near,
There was wavering yonder
And a break in the cheer
Of our colors unsteady;
But, "WE ARE HERE! We are ready
With rifle and blade!"
Cried the Texas Brigade
To General Lee.

He smiled—it meant death,
That wonderful smile;
It leaped like a flame
Towards each foeman met file,
And we stormed to the front
With a long, loud cry;
We had it in charge and we heard
How to charge—how to die.
There were ah! in the eye
Of General Lee.

But a sudden pause came,
As we cashed on the foe,
And our seething columns
Swayed to and fro.
Cold grew our blood,
Glowing pure wine,
And a quick, sharp whisper
Shot over our line,
As our ranks opened wide
And there by our side
Rode General Lee!

How grandly he rode!
With his eyes on the foe,
As his great bosom shook
With an awful throe!
But, "*Back to the rear!*
Till you ride to the rear,
We will not do battle!"
With gun or with blade!"
Cried the Texas Brigade
To General Lee.

And so he rode back,
And our terrible yell
Storm-like up to the front,
And the fierce wild swell,
And the roar and the rattle
Swept "Lee to the rear!"
From General Lee.

I felt my foot slip
In the galloping fray,
I looked—and my brother
Lay dead in my way;
I paused but one moment,
To grave him aside,
Ah, the gash on his bosom
Was bloody and wide!
But he smiled—for he died
For General Lee!

Christ! 'twas maddening work:
But the work was done,
And a few came back
When the hour was won.
Let it glow in the peerless
Records of the fearless,
The charge that was made
By the Texas Brigade,
For General Lee!

You can almost see the Texas Brigade begging "Lee to the rear," and one can nearly shed a tear for the brave "soldier in grey," who finds his dead brother and pauses "but a moment to draw him aside."

Let us now take up another subject. Read the following and say if you have ever read a better pen-picture of frail humanity's winding by-ways of life:

GOING OUT AND COMING IN.

Going out to fame and triumph,
Going out to love and light,
Coming in to pain and sorrow,
Coming in to gloom and night.
Going out with joy and gladness,
Coming in with woe and sin;
Ceaseless streams of restless pilgrims
Going out and coming in.

Through the portals of the homestead,
From beneath the blooming vine;
To the trumpet-tones of glory,
Where the bays and laurels twine;
From the loving home caresses
To the chil voice of the world,
Going out, with gallant canvas,
To the summer breeze unfurled.

Through the gateway, down the foot-path
Through the lilacs by the way;
Thro' the flowers in the meadow,
There the gentle home-lights stray
To the wide world of ambition,
Up the toilsome hill of fame,
Winning off some mighty triumph,
Gaining oft some noble name.

Coming back all worn and weary,
Weary with the world's cold breath;
Coming to the dear old homestead,
Coming in to age and death.
Weary of all empty flattery,
Weary of all ceaseless din,
Weary of its follies scattering
Coming from the bleak world in.

Going out with hopes of glory,
Coming in with sorrows dark;
Going out with sails all flying,
Coming in with mastless b rque.
Restless stream of pilgrims striving
Wreaths of fame or love to win,
From the doorways of the homesteads
Going out and coming in.

Since writing the above, we see from a Texas paper that a volume of Miss Moore's poems will make its appearance some time in November next. We expect a rich treat in this collection of her gems. The south is rich in her *mines* of genius, and though the whole nation seems to have sunk to the standard of greenbacks, we are proud that our section has glimmers of light that will yet shed a halo of glory around her greatness, if no more on the battle plain at least, in the field of literature.

IMPROVEMENTS.—In passing the splendid "Kit Williams" block, corner of Madison and Second streets, we noticed a splendid room on the ground floor being fitted up in magnificent style, with counters of black walnut and satin wood dressings. We have seen none like it in the city. Seeing our old friend Col. McMahon standing at the door, we inquired about this *innovation*, and he informed us that the agency of the St. Louis Mutual Life insurance would next week be removed to this comfortable and splendid office, Messrs. McMahon & Otis, the agents, having fitted it up for this purpose. We are glad to see our friends thus giving evidence of a growing and prosperous business, commensurate with their merits and the deservings of their excellent company.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT.—The jury in the case of Watson, trustee, vs. the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad company had not agreed upon a verdict up to a late hour last evening. Case No. 420, McDonald vs. Titus, was taken up and several witnesses examined, but it was not disposed of. Court adjourned to Thursday next, on which day the cases of *ceram nobis* and the special cases set for yesterday will be determined. On Friday the cases on writs of inquiry will be investigated, provided the special cases will have been ended.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The argument in the case of Alexander vs. Fitzpatrick closed yesterday. Judge Trigg will deliver his charge to the jury this morning. The judge in chambers heard the argument of Col. Morgan in the case of Dean vs. The Gayoso gas company. Another argument will be made to-day. Court adjourned over to the usual hour this morning.

CHANCERY COURT—Wm. M. Smith Chancellor, etc.—Convenes in special session on Monday morning, September 30, 1867. The case set for hearing on that day is: H. D.—318, Wm. F. Hardin vs. W. T. Avery.

SHELBY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The jury in the case of Smith vs. Crenshaw et al., returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2000 damages against all the defendants, except P. and Wm. Bond. The case of P. H. Nonks, indictment for horse stealing, was next taken up; six jurors were sworn up to the time of adjournment of court.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The October term, criminal side, convenes on Tuesday, October 1, 1867. The magistrates in and for the fifth, thirteenth and fourteenth civil districts, are requested to file with the clerk of this court all appearance and examination bonds, etc., which the law requires to be filed without delay.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—M. D. L. Stewart to Andrew Stewart, deed, $7500, 101½ acres of land on the waters of Wolf river, east side thereof, and east side of Raleigh and LaGrange road; C. M. McConnell to T. B. Jackson, deed, $4000, 10 36-100 acres, part of lot No. 11, running with McConnell avenue 6 39-100 chains by 16 20-100 chains; M. Cash et al. to J. J. Murphy et al., deed, $9000, lot on south side of Adams street; said lot joins the property of O. C. Woodward et al., and fronts 40 by 148 feet.

THE SATURDAY RACES.—The first will be a running race, mile heats, two best in three, with the following entries: $150 purse.—W. W. Jackson enters b. h. Tom Worley; J. C. Costello enters b. f. by Lexington; J. G. Jones enters gr. m. Maggie English; Jerry Crowley enters b. m. by Reserve. Second race, to be a trotting one, mile heats, three best in five, to rate free for all horses owned in Shelby county.—purse $100. The street railroad cars will run to the track on that day. Pools will be sold at the Opal saloon in the Greenlaw building on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A. D. Gibson, Secretary.

HALF WAY HOUSE.—Raleigh and its Springs has for some time past attracted many visitors, who have all alike benefitted by the pleasant ride and the medicinal waters. The want of a half way house has long been felt; now that want has at last been supplied, Messrs. Ryan and Vonet having opened one four miles from town, which will compare favorably with any in the state. Fine liquors, good attendance and gentlemanly treatment will always be received from these gentlemen by their guests.

Cheap Ride to the Races.—The street cars will run on the Hernando route, after one o'clock to-day, leaving the corner of Main and Real streets every half hour.
WM. E. BEALL,
Acting Superintendent.

Ladies, at the "Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery" you can have your Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets dyed the new Brown. This color does not fade or soil.
WM. GOODYEAR,
258 Main street.

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Hesperian Balm is the most delicious and useful toilet article for the complexion ever discovered. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn, etc., and makes the skin charmingly fair and smooth.

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—New Stills built to order and second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Hertel's, Coppersmiths and Sheet iron Workers, No. 346 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy5 dawtf

For Rent, on long time, beautiful Building Lots outside city limits within few minutes walk of Court Square. Parties wishing homes apply at the office of J. J. DuBose, 304 Front street, Mosby & Burt block. se26 4t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Removal.—Having removed to our old stand, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, we are now prepared to offer great inducements. We are receiving daily fresh and seasonable goods. Call and see.
M. KRAUS & CO.,
se12 tf Corner Main and Adams.

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY!
SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 Main Street,
Up-Stairs—Over Terry & Mitchell's Wholesale Shoe House
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Agents for Heavy Cottons, Woolens, Cotton Yarns, etc., etc. se21 1m

STEAMBOATS.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,
Steamboat Agents and Proprietors
Memphis City Wharf-Boat.
OFFICE—287 Main Street, corner of Madison.
se17

FOR WHITE RIVER.

For White River.
ROWENA.....John B. Davis master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
se27 2t 262 Front street.

For White River—U. S. M.
ROWENA.....John B. Davis master
This excellent passenger steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
se28 3t No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

For Vicksburg and Way Landings.
RUBICON.....Blake master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents,
se28 1t Corner Main and Madison sts., or City Wharf boat, foot Monroe st.

For Vicksburg and Way Landings.
DES ARC.....Elliott master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
se26 2t 262 Front street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

For Pine Bluff and Little Rock.
PILGRIM.....Whittaker master
This elegant passenger packet will leave
TUESDAY, 1st inst, at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
se28 3t 12 Jefferson street.

For Pine Bluff and Little Rock.
AMERICAN.....Nowland master
This splendid packet will leave as above, on
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents,
se26 3t Corner Main and Madison sts., or City Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

For Pine Bluff and Little Rock.
AMERICAN.....Nowland master
This new and elegant passenger steamer leaves on
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
se25 4t 262 Front street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
CITY OF CAIRO.....Bob. K. Reilly master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
se28 1t

Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Line.

THE STEAMERS
DES ARC AND ST. PATRICK
Will form a Semi-Weekly Line between
MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG.

The splendid Passenger Steamer DES ARC, John D. Ellis, Captain, Clerks, Will Miller and Wm. Bolton, Clerks, will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., and Vicksburg every TUESDAY, at 12 m.

The elegant Passenger Steamer ST. PATRICK, Garret F. Huls, Captain, Clay Rice and John S. Sinifzan, Clerks, will leave Memphis every TUESDAY, at 5 p.m., and Vicksburg every FRIDAY, at 12 m., connecting at Vicksburg with the New Orleans packets.

These boats have been thoroughly refitted and repaired, and having the Mail contract, shippers can rely on their reaching Vicksburg promptly in the trade.
Through bills of lading given to New Orleans, ELLIOTT & CO.,
2 Promenade Street,
LEVY & MILLER,
262 Front street,
se30tf Agents.

Regular Tuesday Packet.
For Vicksburg and the Bends.
ST. PATRICK : Garret F. Huls, master
CLAY RICE, Clerk.
This splendid steamer will continue in the trade during the season, leaving Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 p.m. Freight for New Orleans will be reshipped at Vicksburg on the mail line from that port. Rates as low as by any other line.
se13

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Weekly Line.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet,
HENRY AMES - - J. F. Hicks master
THOS. L. CRAWFORD, Clerk.
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans, October 18th, and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY throughout the season.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet,
OLIVE BRANCH - Isaac Jones master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans, October 23rd, and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY throughout the season.
MARTIN WALT & CO., and
JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents.
S. H. SHOCK, Gen'l Passenger Agent. se10

Memphis and Mound City Ferry Packet.

PEOSTA.....M. R. CHEEK, Master.
LEAVES the Landing, foot of Adams street, at 8½ and 11½ o'clock a.m., and 3 and 5½ p.m. Mound City at 9 o'clock a.m., and 2 and 5 o'clock p.m.

Memphis and White River REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.

THE steamer JOHN S. McCUNE will leave Memphis EVERY THURSDAY at 5 o'clock p.m., commencing September the 5th, connecting at Duvall's Bluff every Saturday morning with Railroad for Little Rock, arriving at Duvall's Bluff at 12 o'clock m., Augusta at 1 p.m., Grand Glaze Sunday morning, Jacksonport Sunday at 12 o'clock m. The McCune being very light draft, will be able to go through to Jacksonport and Paroquette Bluffs at all stages of water.
W. JAY JOHNSON,
au30 LARRY HARMSTAD, Agents.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Line.

THE STEAMERS "COMMERCIAL" and "ROWENA" will form a new WEEKLY LINE between Memphis and White River.
The splendid Passenger Steamer
COMMERCIAL, - Wm. J. Ashford, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p.m
" Augusta every Friday at 5 o'clock a.m
" Searcy every Friday at 6 o'clock p.m.
" West Point every Friday at 8 o'clock p.m
" Des Arc every Saturday at 6 o'clock a.m
" Duvall's Bluff every Saturday at 12 o'clock m.
The elegant Passenger Steamer
ROWENA, - John B. Davis, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m
" West Point every Monday at 5 o'clock p.m
" Jacksonport every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m.
" Augusta every Tuesday at 6 o'clock p.m
" Des Arc every Wednesday at 5 o'clock a.m
" Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday at 12 o'clock m.

These boats have been thoroughly repaired and refitted expressly for the trade, and, having the Mail Contract for Four Years, passengers and shippers can rely upon their remaining in the trade permanently, and are the only boats in connection with the trains at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock and Hot Springs. These are the only boats authorized to sell Through Tickets via Railroad from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Washington, Arkadelphia, Rockport, Camden, Princeton, Tulip and Fort Smith. Time through to Little Rock 42 hours. Sixty pounds Baggage allowed by Stage Company to each passenger.
Passengers for Northeastern Texas and Southern Arkansas will find this the most reliable route. Time and money saved by buying Through Tickets.
A good light draft steamer will be run in connection with these packets from Augusta and Jacksonport, making two trips per week, to Poc

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

aul4 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, OF all kinds.

No. 388 Second St., N.E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

R. O. BRADLEY

Dealer in all kinds of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

d&w

ALEX. MURRAY. S. E. RIDGELY.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

NO. 31 MADISON STREET,

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

jy18

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES H. DORION, JR.

MOSBY & DORION,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-stairs,

No. 304 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment, Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. au6d1m&wsu

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Herbert Bell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of firm in settling up business of same.

HERBERT BELL.

WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, August 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission and Forwarding business, and the sale of Country produce, and hope by close attention to business and the interest of our customers, to retain the confidence of those who favor us with their patronage.

F. J. ATTWOOD,

W. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1867.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co, W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

No. 2 Promenade, foot of Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

I TAKE this opportunity of calling the attention of my friends to the above firm of Attwood & Anderson, and desire a continuance of that kind support and patronage extended to the late firm of Herbert Bell & Co.

se2 1m HERBERT BELL.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 266 Front St., Memphis.

JNO. S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. NAHAN.

STRICT attention paid to the STORAGE AND SALE OF COTTON, and instructions regarding same strictly obeyed. Our facilities for the handling of Cotton are unsurpassed, and we invite essecial attention to this branch of our business, feeling assured of our ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ All shipments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES generally will always be found full and complete, and offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Thankful for the numerous patrons for the very liberal favors hitherto extended us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, pledging every effort on our part to give satisfaction by strict attention to the wants and interests of our customers.

Major J. J. BUSBY, whose connection with our house still continues, will be pleased to receive a call from his numerous friends when visiting the city.

au20 TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins

Price $6 per Saw, invariably cash.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

Arrow Cotton Ties—

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—

Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Safes for business houses and bankers; also, PLATE SAFES for parlors, at manufacturers' prices.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.

Sole Agents in Memphis.

1800 bxs. French Window Glass.

Imported direct, and for sale by

aug 30 ORGILL BROS. & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of six executions to me directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and also, by virtue of one other execution to me directed by S. B. Miller, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and further, by virtue of two other executions to me, directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Benjamin Coleman and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, I will on

Friday, the 27th day of Sept., 1867.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the City of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property, viz: 666 Shares of Stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, levied on as the property of the defendants—the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis. The above property, or so much thereof is levied on and will be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, &c.

By JAMES H. SWAN, D. S.

September 16, 1867. se17 td

LOTTERIES.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

2,350 PREMIUMS,

AMOUNTING TO

$253,950 IN 9000 CERTIFICATES

IN

THREE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS

AND

ONE GRAND SCHEME.

Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society at Vicksburg, Miss.

Chartered by an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed February 16, 1867.

THE following receipt from the State Treasurer exhibits the fact that the Society has paid into the State Treasury the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the benefit of the State University.

COPY OF RECEIPT.

No. 127—State of Mississippi Five Thousand Dollars, State Treasury, Jackson:

Received of W. D Lyles, President, etc., per C. B. White, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in full of Auditor's receipt warrant No. 127, dated July 18, A. D. 1867, in his favor, on account of University of Mississippi, under 8th section of Act of February 16, 1867, entitled an Act incorporating the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society.

Given under my hand and seal at office this 18th of July, A.D., 1867.

JOHN R. ECHOLS, State Treasurer.

In the Three Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme there will be distributed 2350 Premiums, amounting to $253,950 in 9000 certificates.

PREMIUMS FROM $30 TO $30,000.

1st Preliminary Distribution, Sept. 18, '67.

1	Premium of	$4,000	$ 4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,000	1,000
2	"	500	1,000
5	"	100	500
10	"	50	500
580	"	30	11,400
600	Premiums amounting to		$20,400

2d Preliminary Distribution, Oct. 16, '67.

1	Premium of	$6,000	$ 6,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	1,200	1,200
2	"	750	1,500
5	"	150	750
10	"	75	750
450	"	45	19,350
450	Premiums amounting to		$34,850

3d Preliminary Distribution, Nov. 13, '67.

1	Premium of	$9,000	$ 8,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,000	2,000
2	"	200	1,000
5	"	100	1,000
480	"	60	28,800
500	Premiums amounting to		$46,800

GRAND SCHEME, DEC. 11, '67.

1	Premium of	$20,000	$20,000
1	"	15,000	15,000
1	"	10,000	10,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
2	"	2,000	4,000
10	"	1,000	10,000
15	"	500	7,500
25	"	250	6,200
100	"	100	10,000
345	"	70	59,150
1000	Premiums amounting to		$153,900

Whole Certificates, $32; First Instalment, $13. Halves, $26; First Instalment, $6 50. Quarters, $13; First Instalment, $3 25.

Take notice that certificates are to be paid for in instalments of twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum for the First, Second and Third Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme.

The whole amount may be paid at once, if preferred. By this plan it will be seen that the savings of a fraction over ten cents per day, during the month, will purchase a Quarter Certificate, and keep the same renewed throughout the whole series, if not drawn out in first, second or third preliminaries.

Premiums Paid Without Deduction.

☞ Certificates may be purchased from or ordered through any of the society's Agents, or ordered direct from this office.

All orders and communications by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Certificates may be ordered through the Company's Agents, CLYDE & PASSMORE, 260 Second street, East Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

W. D. LYLES, President.

ALBERT SANDEL, Secretary. au25 tdeit

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 16 Jefferson street.

SECOND DRAWING

—OF THE—

Southern Asylum

LAND COMPANY,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

HERNANDO, MISS.,

AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 15th inst., was attended with unusual success, when it is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $7,000 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the affair was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, MISS., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the proceedings were characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any Drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

Signed: J. B. MORGAN,
ROBERT TEMPLE,
V. A. HERRIWETHER,
W. W. CAMPTON,
M. MAGEVNEY,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and comprised lots in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still more attractive inducements to interest themselves in our scheme. From a lengthy list of property, some of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis, one block only from the center of the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, State and County offices. Lot 37½ feet front by 85½ deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 60x100, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quarters of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one b ock of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $6000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual flow of feet of water, situated in Winston county, Alabama, with 160 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; handsome and well constructed school building, most eligibly located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No. 5, in Hays' sub-division, Memphis, size 100x180 feet. A beautiful building lot, Valued at $2000.

Ninth Prize:

75¾ acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, distant from Memphis nine miles. This is very desirab e, and an excellent prize. Valued at $2000.

Tenth Prize:

Cottage Residence, 5 rooms; lot 120x170 feet on Borland avenue, near Memphis and Charleston railroad, near corporation line. Valued at $4000.

Tickets $5 each. May be had of, or ordered through, any of the Company's agents, at the Central Agency, Memphis, Tenn., or of Col. James Strain, Hernando, Miss.

Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Company are prohibited from purchasing or holding tickets in any of the drawings. The Company is simply the medium for the purchase and sale of real estate between property holders and the general public.

jy26 1m

BANKS AND BANKING

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,
Of S. O. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.
J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH.
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city an 1 all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to.

F. M. CASH Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notice.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER, Trustee.

jy27 tjal,1869

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS:

No. 12 Madison Street

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.
my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
H. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap18 tf

THE MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $300,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000. Collections made in the city, and at all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on the day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.

W. H. CHERRY, : : President,
A. T. LACEY, : Vice-President.
J. J. FREEMAN, : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Amos Woodruff, W. A. Goodwyn, Capt. R. Dudley, C. Parties, R. Hough, M. K. Cochran, A. J. White, H. T. Tomlinson, John L. Payne, Jas. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. my22 tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.
FERD. WARNER, - - - - Cashier.
my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au1 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having been found in all that time) we are enabled to furnish complete derangements of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.

mh20 1f Successors to Bond & Campbell.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best description of STYLE AND WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,

Charlotte, N. C.

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 15 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (11 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power), Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools. Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 600 gallons), three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. T. H.

my4 tf Appeal Office.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

THE OLD COIN.

A massy lump of brass and bronze,
Moulded by pondrous brow on brow.
For Nero or Vespasian's son,
In ages dim and long ago.

A cruel mouth, a swinish chin,
A wolfish eye, almost erased,
But half the date—a victory—
Two words, and those almost defaced.

Where is the Golden Palace now
That on the Palatine arose?
Where are the statue-granted doors?
Where are the temple-portices?

For disks of metal shaped like this,
Swords have been drawn and Lethe crossed;
For this, in greedy hope keen as sons,
Have been by passions tempest-tossed.

This is Ambition's rich reward;
This is buried Cæsar's lange:
Upon a lump of rusty bronze,
The two-thirds of a doubtful name.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, September 27, 1867.

Gold opened in New York at 43½c. It was unchanged at noon, and closed at 43½c. There was very little sold here during the day where 45c was the prevailing rate.

We have no sales in Silver to report. We quote it at 31 to 33c, but the latter figure could only be realized on a full sized lot.

Exchange is scarcer to-day, and in some instances our banks bought at 81 premium on the east carry the grain while in transit and have been able to accommodate nearly all applications for assistance. At New York, sight bills are now almost impossible to negotiate, and probably in a few days more they can only be negotiated in exceptional instances. And the grain shippers here will soon be under the necessity of drawing time paper, or drawing none at all. Whenever the condition of the New York market becomes such that no sight bills can be negotiated, our banks will be under the necessity of taking time paper. This will greatly restrict their ability to accommodate their customers, and as a result in the grain movement, because their entire loanable capital will be tied up in a day or two, and cannot be released and turned over under ten days or two weeks. The falling off in the shipments of grain and produce, commencing with last Friday, was, in all probability, occasioned by this state of affairs, as the dearth in orders to-day was certainly due to this cause.

The London *Star* says: One of the many silly acts of the late directors of the London, Brighton and South Coast railway was actually to throw away £100,000 paid to the Commissioners of Inland revenue on the supposed profits arising from the undertaking, when in reality the corrected accounts show a positive loss. At the meeting on Friday last Mr. Malcom asked if any steps would be taken to obtain a repayment of this £100,000 from government; but Mr. Laing thought it could not be recovered.

The report of the secretary of the treasury for the month of September will not probably be show much, if any, increase in government obligations. There are good reasons for believing that there will be a slight reduction in the month of October, but the payment of twenty-five millions on account of first of Five-twenties due on the first of November, must of course produce a different showing of the face of the account, as in the statement of debt for that month.

By the whole, it is found by actual facts, thus far transpired, and by fair and safe estimates for the coming two months and eight days, the receipts into the treasury of secretary McCulloch, about the financial results of the summer and fall months, as set forth in his letter to the Boston merchants, are likely to be substantially verified, with a reasonable prospect that the unknowing by the first of December may be very much more favorable than Mr. McCulloch predicted.

According to official reports, the revenue of British India in 1865-6 was £48,955,220—an increase over the previous year of £1,282,228. The expenditure was £46,169,152, an increase from the previous year of £922,734. The surplus was £2,786,068. The previous year there was a deficit. Various reforms have been effected in the revenue system. The financial year will end hereafter on the 31st of March. There are now currency notes to the value of £19,000,000 in circulation. The money order system is becoming popular. The new excise regulations have sensibly improved morale of some section. There is talk of introducing postal savings banks.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn, old is sc.	28	Augusta L. & R. Co.'s	8
" new	90	Bank of Augusta	50
" Chattanoogan	40	" Athens	40
" Middle Tenn	60	" Columbus	7
City Bank	90	" Commerce	6
Merchant's Bank	95	" Fulton	40
Northern Bank	10	" Ely'n Sch'l	20
Ocoee "	90	" Middle Ga	80
Planters' "	98	" Savannah	25
Union "	95	Western R'l'd	12
Shelbyville "	80	Cent'l R. R. & B'k Co.	96
Southern "	80	City 8's of Augusta	20
Traders' "	99	Ft'n'ss & Mon'ss	6
ALABAMA.		Ga. R. R. & B'k Co.	85
Bank of Mobile	95	Marine Bank	95
" Montgomery	45	Mech'ls & Plt'rs B'k	5
" Selma	20	Planters' Bank	12
Commercial Bank	12	Union Bank	5
Eastern Bank	82	Mechanic's Bank	2
Northern "	95	Man'factu's	12
Central "	6	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Southern "	85	Bank of Camden	10
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Charleston	15
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Chester	7
" Charlotte	2	" Georgetown	12
" Clarendon	2	" Hamburg	15
" Commerce	12	" Newbury	30
" Fayetteville	7	S. Carolina	7
" Lexington	10	State, old is 65c	50
" N. Carolina	30	State, new	5
" Wadesboro	20	Commercial Bank	2
" Washington	10	Exchange Bank	10
" Wilmington	15	Trus'ees & Ex'rs	12
" Yanceyville	5	Merchants' Bank	8
Commercial Bank	16	People's Bank	40
Farmers' B'k of N. C.	20	Planters' "	6
Merchants' Bank	40	Plant'rs & Mech'cs B'k	16
Mineral Plant'n of P'k	25	Sou'n W. B. R.	3
LAND WARRANTS		State Bank	3
40 acres, war 1812	8	Union "	40
80 " "	80		
120 " "	100	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
160 " "	120	Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland,	
160 " not "	125	₤1 for 1 sterling.	
BONDS.		France, Switzerland & Belgium, 5.50 francs for ₤1.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75	GERMANY.	
M. & C. R. R. coupons	80	Bremen 81.16 for 1 gold thaler.	
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22	Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler.	
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22	Frankfort, 68½c for 1 gulder.	
Tenn. bonds, old	66	Sweden, 25½c for one rickstaller.	
" new	61		
Tenn. coupons	70		
Miss. C. R. R. bonds	40		
" " coupons	40		
Memphis City bonds	53		
" " coupons	50		

The New York cotton market opened inactive and drooping in this market the tendency was downward towards the close of the day, with less inquiry during the afternoon. The day's sales for the day will not fall short of 600 bales, which is under all the attending circumstances must be considered a fair day's business. We noticed some half dozen buyers upon the market, but with few exceptions they were sellers, while the guerillas, who are on the look out for a "good thing," were not anxious to lay hold with a further supply in prospect. In the absence of the market, we quote sales of 50 lb bales middling at 26½, 7 bales middling 26½c, 6 bales good ordinary at 25½c, 50 bales strict middling 26c 25 bales do at 25½c, 8 bales good middling at 26c, 7 bales good ordinary at 25c, 1 bale do at 24½c, a few bales low middling 18 to 19c, 14 bales ordinary 14½ to 15c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept.		1,080
Received to-day	136	
Received previously	1,344	1,480
		2,760
Exported to-day	104	
Exported previously	1,379	1,483
Stock on hand		1,277

There has been no change in wheat, which is firm at previous rates. In canal rail it is held at $1 25 to $1 30, but in lots upon the landing sells at $1 10 to 1 25. Oats are dull at 70c from store, none on levee in the morning, and but a small amount brought by the Cornelia. Meal is scarce, and held at $3 00 to 3 50 in lots by store and firm at $30 to $32 from store. If y scarce, but light demand at $25 to 27. Goshen butter, 60c. choice country, 25 to 30c. Eggs are scarce at 27 to 28c for fresh, while some old packed are offered at 20c. Potatoes and onions firm at $2 75 to $3 25 per bbl., and in some cases $4 50 is asked for choice. Chickens are scarce; young, $4 00 to 5 00; old, $3 00 to 4 50. Coffee, Rio, 25 to 27½c. Sugar firm; fine, 8c to 9c; superfine, 8½ to 9c; extra C, 9 00 to 10 00; XX, 10½ to 11 00; XXX, and all fancy brands, $13 00 to 14 00. Lard, in tierces, 15½ to 16c; kegs, 16½ to 17c. Bacon, sides, 22 to 23c; shoulders, 15 to 16c; canvassed hams, 19 to 21c; sugar cured, 22 to 24c. Salt, $3 50 per bbl. Sugar, 17 to 20c for crushed and refin'ed; 14 to 16c for brown. Western Reserve cheese, 14 to 15c; factory, 15 to 16c. Whisky, common, $1 60 to 2.

We again refer briefly to the new regulations concerning the weighing and marking of cotton, the assessment and collection of the tax, and the removal of the cotton under bills of lading. Cotton removed under a bond executed prior to the 1st of September, when the bond does not expire until after that date, is subject to the rate of tax, three cents per pound, in force prior to that time. The tax otherwise is two and a half cents per pound from September 1st. The fee for weighing and marking cotton, including the metallic tag, will be twenty-five cents a bale until otherwise ordered. It having been found from experience that the furnishing of metallic tags for the removal of cotton without the prepayment of tax is consistent with increased security to the treasury, it is determined to furnish them only when the revenue officers under bills of lading for the bonds heretofore executed.

When a collector is obliged to retain the custody of the cotton consigned to him on account of failure to pay the tax immediately on its arrival, he shall cause the same to be stored in some safe warehouse, the charges for which shall have given adequate security for the safe custody of such cotton, and shall take a warehouse receipt therefor. Such cotton as may be held for storage must not exceed the usual rates in the place. The collector will in no case permit the owner of the cotton, its agent or factor, to have actual possession of the same until the tax shall have been fully paid. If the tax is not paid before the expiration of the ninety days from the date of the assessor's permit, the assessor will at once certify the fact to the collector for collection, and if necessary, the collector will enforce the collection by distraint and sale of the cotton. In such case the assessor will enter the tax on his next monthly list, and both he and the collector will credit the proper officer in the bonded accounts, under the heading to be made for that purpose, of "collected by distraint and sale of cotton."

When owners or holders of cotton desire to pay the taxes on the same before its removal from the district in which it was produced, they will be required to have same weighed, marked and tagged, in the manner prescribed. Every manufacturer or consumer must, on or before the last day of each month, pay to the collector the amount of tax assessed against him during the preceding months on which no tax has been paid, which amount, subject to no deduction, must be entered on the above-mentioned form, No. 76, and certified to the collector on the assessor's list.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

We continue to have warm and sultry weather and remarkably dry for the season. The fall in the river here goes on slowly. The Ohio is in worse boating condition than at any time since 1856. There are but four boats plying in that stream, and the two or three long looked for at this port from that section are laid up awaiting a rise. They have had a light but useless rise in the upper Missouri, and a swell of 14 inches was the result of the late heavy rains above and at St. Paul. In White river the Rowena reports 3½ feet at Little Island, the shoalest place to Augusta. We have heard of no change in the Arkansas since our last report.

Arrivals.

Steamer Cornelia, St. Louis.
" Des Arc, Vicksburg.
" Lady, Osceola.

Departures.

Steamer Cornelia, St. Louis.
" Natoma, Mariana.

Boats in Port.

Rowena, Des Arc, Lady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Rees Pritchard returned yesterday from a visit to what was once the "Belle River." He reports it in a sad condition—worse even than his favorite Arkansas.

Mr. Asa Hill, the popular passenger agent of the Memphis and Louisville road, returned home yesterday on the Rowena.

The gay little American, Capt. Ed. Nowland, is posted for Little Rock, and will leave to-day at 5 p.m. She is light, newly painted and in elegant order, and will go through O K.

The Rubicon will pass down to-day at 5 p.m. for Vicksburg. Capt. Blake commands and Alf. Grissom is clerk.

Frolich, of the White County *Record*, gives a long history of the rise and fall of the news agency. We have no comments to make, but would ask what important matter brought the gentleman to West Point recently? Did he not have a hankering to go to Little Rock? He has an eye to the beautiful in nature—has visited the Mammoth cave, wended his way up the beautiful Father of waters—seen Niagara in all its grandeur—roamed amid the solitudes of an Arkansas forest, and now wishes—yea, yearns to sit himself down for life near the beautiful Hudson.

The City of Cairo is the St. Louis packet for this evening. She has superior accommodations and wont stop at 34 or at Phillips'. Bob Riley is master and McCreight is clerk.

The Mississippi Navigation Company, of which Capt. D. De Haven is president, met at Cairo on Tuesday night last. The officers and many directors were present. The domicil of the company was changed from New Orleans to Cairo, to take advantage of the better privileges granted by Illinois laws. Sufficient stock is taken to authorize the building of a boat, and bids are being received. There is no no doubt of success entertained by the company. Madison, Indiana, has put in the first bid.

Sheriff Wilder, of Burlington, Iowa, the other day went to St. Louis after a prisoner. On his way back the sheriff and prisoner turned in to the same stateroom on the Davenport. The sheriff went to sleep, but the prisoner didn't. He took the keys from Mr. Wilder's pocket, and the pistol from his belt, unlocked his handcuffs and walked ashore, leaving the officer of the law in the land of nod.

Some of our St. Louis exchanges are making a comparison betwen the hotels of Paris and the Southern of that city. The similarity is striking, for at the Parisian hotel guests are charged extra for soap and towels, while at the Southern they are charged 50 cents extra for a musquito bar. This same Southern is one of the biggest humbugs of the day, and is Southern only in name. We take especial pleasure in warning all our readers on this subject, but it is not necessary, as we know to those who have once been "taken in and done for" by this radical concern. Those who go to St. Louis to attend the Fair should try the Laclede.

Would it not be well to let the paving contract from Court to Union streets on the levee if the present contractor don't do it immediately? The wet season will soon be at hand and this work cant be done. What says his Honor and the Wharf committee? Let us hear from you, gentlemen.

The fine packet Rowena came in yesterday morning from White river with a good passenger trip and 34 bales of new cotton. Capt. Davis reports picking progressing rapidly. The Rowena returns to-day